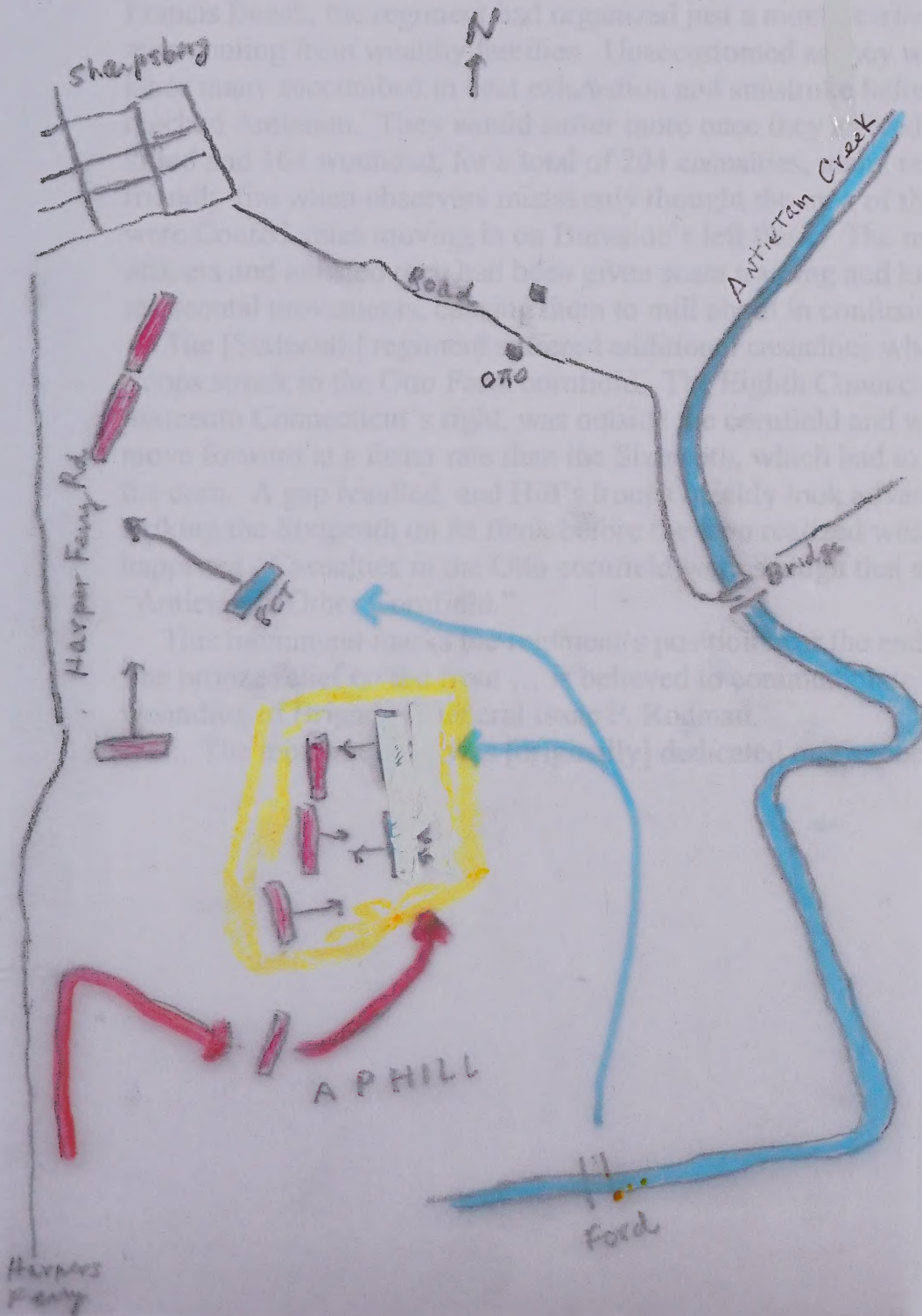


Alonzo Case Book II



Source: Do You Think You Know Antietam?
The Spirit of America's Bloodiest Day
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Like many other Union regiments at Antietam, the Sixteenth Connecticut had never been in battle. It left Harper's Ferry early in the morning of the battle and marched seventeen miles in about eight hours. Commanded by Colonel Francis Beards, the regiment was organized just a month earlier, most of the men being from wealthy families. Unaccustomed as they were to hard marching, they were exhausted in that exhibition and stumbled before they even reached Antietam. They would suffer more once they arrived, losing 43 men and 164 wounded, for a total of 204 casualties, resulting from the battle. When observers initially thought of the "Sixteenth" as a "Green" unit, moving in on Burnside's left flank, the inexperienced soldiers and officers gave away their position and knew little of the tactical situation. The regiment's position was compromised when [A.P.] Hill's troops struck to the Ohio Ferry. The Eighteenth Connecticut, on the Sixteenth's right, was ordered to move forward at a faster rate than the Sixteenth, which led to a tactical error. A gap resulted and Hill's troops took advantage of it, striking the Sixteenth on its flank before it could reach the "Antietam Field." The regiment's position was further compromised when the mortal wounding of its commander, Colonel P. Rodman, occurred. The regiment was dedicated to the battle on September 8, 1862.



Source: So You Think You Know Antietam?

The Stories Behind America's Bloodiest Day

Copyright © 2012 by James and Suzanne Gindlesperger

Like Many other Union regiments at Antietam, the Sixteenth Connecticut had never been in battle. It left Harpers Ferry early the morning of the battle and marched seventeen miles in about eight hours. Commanded by Colonel Francis Beach, the regiment had organized just a month earlier, most of the men coming from wealthy families. Unaccustomed as they were to hard labor many succumbed to heat exhaustion and sunstroke before they even reached Antietam. They would suffer more once they arrived, losing 43 killed and 161 wounded, for a total of 204 casualties, many resulting from friendly fire when observers mistakenly thought the men of the Sixteenth were Confederates moving in on Burnside's left flank. The inexperienced officers and enlisted men had been given scant training and knew little of regimental movements, causing them to mill about in confusion.

The [Sixteenth] regiment suffered additional casualties when [A.P.] Hill's troops struck in the Otto Farm cornfield. The Eighth Connecticut, on the Sixteenth Connecticut's right, was outside the cornfield and was able to move forward at a faster rate than the Sixteenth, which had to contend with the corn. A gap resulted, and Hill's troops quickly took advantage of it, striking the Sixteenth on its flank before the men realized what had happened. Casualties in the Otto cornfield were so high that some refer to as "Antietam's Other Cornfield."

This monument marks the regiment's position near the end of the battle. The bronze relief on the front ... is believed to commemorate the mortal wounding of Brigadier General Isaac P. Rodman.

... The monument, ... was [originally] dedicated on October 8, 1894....

Source: So You Think You Know Antietam? The Stories
Behind America's Bloodiest Day.

By James and Suzanne Gindlesperger

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Pages 188-189

History of Antietam National Cemetery (Connecticut - page 58)

CVI	Reg	Service	Name	C Reg	Death	Remarks
16	B 39	Private	Case, Orville J. A	16	Oct 22, 1862	Died of disease near Antietam. *

* Removed from Antietam

Creator: Maryland. Board of Trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery.

Date: 1869

Collection Location: Washington County Free Library.

Original Size: 23 x 14 cms

Contributor: J.W. Woods, printer, Baltimore

Subject: Antietam National Cemetery; United States History, Civil War, 1861-1865, Registers of dead.

Coverage: Washington County, Md; 1862-1869.

Source: <http://www.whilbr.org/itemdetail.aspx?idEntry=1130>

F. W. Chesson
CT.HTM
fchesson@snet.net

File: 16-
New: 1998

History of Antietam National Cemetery (Connecticut - page 58)

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2003

Connecticut 16th Regiment Graves**Notes:**

POW deaths are almost all interred at such prison sites as: Andersonville, GA, Charleston and Florence, SC and Wilmington, NC.

Antietam casualties were mostly interred on the battlefield. Included are names whose dates of death/interment cannot be verified.

Some fatalities at the West Cemetery in Bristol are inscribed on a memorial, rather than on actual interments. (WBristol)

M/O = Mustered Out...(date follows)

CdrHill-Hfd = Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford

NewBernNC-NC = National Cemetery, Newbern, North Carolina

SpGrv-Darien = Spring Grove Cemetery, Darien

SprGrv-Hfd = Spring Grove Cemetery, Hartford

TogusNatCem-ME = National Cemetery, Togus, Maine (near Augusta)

LamC-Burl = Lamson Corners Cem., Burlington

A BLOODY HISTORY

The Sixteenth was indeed a hard-luck regiment from its inception. Mustered into Federal Service on August 24, 1862, it was still virtually untrained when thrown into combat at Antietam three weeks later and had its ranks decimated. Further horrific casualties followed at Bloody Fredericksburg in December.

After a "relatively quiet" 1863, the following spring found it as a part of the Union garrison at Plymouth, North Carolina. An unexpected and massive Confederate assault resulted in a capitulation on April 20, 1864.

In captivity, its ranks were further thinned through disease and outright starvation at Georgia's dreaded Andersonville, with prisons at Florence and Charleston, South Carolina also exacting their tolls.

As a tragic footnote, several survivors were drowned in the sinking of the steamer "Black Diamond" on the Potomac on April 24, 1865, with the Civil War now essentially over, with the martyred Lincoln's body lying in state in New York City.

Cases on Roster by Name

Name	Unit	Home	Date & place of Cemetery
Case, Ariel J. 2-Lt.	Co. H, 16th CVI	Hartford	M/O June 24, 1865.
Case, Hosea E.	Co. E, 16th CVI	Simsbry	Dec 1, 1863 HamptonNatCem-VA
Case, Lowell M.	Co. G, 16th CVI	Hartford	Feb 2, 1863
Case, Orville J.	Co. A, 16th CVI	New Hartford	Oct 12, 1862

16th Connecticut Regiment Volunteer Infantry

16th Connecticut Regiment Volunteer Infantry

Case, Alonzo G.; 1st. Lt., Company E; Residence, Simsbury, Connecticut; Enlisted August 7, 1862; Mustered August 24, 1862; Captured at Plymouth, NC, April 20, 1864; Paroled February 28, 1865; Discharged May 15, 1865.

Case, Ariel J.; 2nd. Lt., Company H; Residence, Hartford, Connecticut; Enlisted August 5, 1862; Mustered August 24, 1862; Mustered out June 24, 1865.

Case, Charles H.; Private, Company E; Residence, Canton, Connecticut; Enlisted July 22, 1862; Mustered August 24, 1862; Captured at Plymouth, NC, April 20, 1864; Paroled February 28, 1865; Mustered out June 24, 1865.

Case, Hosea E.; Private, Company E; Residence, Simsbury, Connecticut; Enlisted August 8, 1862; Mustered August 24, 1862; Died December 1, 1863.

Case, John E.; Private, Company E; Residence, Simsbury, Connecticut; Enlisted August 6, 1862; Mustered August 24, 1862; Wounded, Antietam, MD, September 17, 1862; Discharged with disability, October 16, 1863.

Case, Lowell M.; Private, Company G; Residence, Hartford, Connecticut; Enlisted August 21, 1862; Mustered August 24, 1862; Died February 2, 1863.

Case, Lucien F.; Private, Company I; Residence, Stafford, Connecticut; Enlisted August 7, 1862; Mustered August 24, 1862; Captured at Plymouth, NC, April 20, 1864; Paroled December 10, 1864; Mustered out June 24, 1865.

Case, Orville J.; Private, Company A; Residence, New Hartford, Connecticut; Enlisted August 7, 1862; Mustered August 24, 1862; Died October 12, 1862.

Case, William W.; Private, Company B; Residence, Hartford, Connecticut; Enlisted August 11, 1862; Mustered August 24, 1862; Mustered out June 24, 1865.

Case, W. Chester; Private, Company H; Residence, Bloomfield, Connecticut; Enlisted August 25, 1862; Mustered August 25, 1862; Discharged with disability, June 16, 1865.

Source: http://www.factasy.com/civil_war/comment/reply/1893

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Alonzo Grove Case

Recollections

Starting Tolooktan

Recollections of Camp and Prison Life
Transcribed January 2010 Simsbury Historical Society

In April 1861 there was a gun fired that was heard from Maine to California and from Florida to Washington. That gun was fired by the Rebels from Fort Moultrie to the United States Flag floating over Fort Sumpter. The firing of that gun caused the President (The Lamented Lincoln) to immediately call for 75,000 volunteers for three months. The whole North was aroused and the people responded at once. Connecticut sent three full Regiments and in those Regiments Simsbury was represented by several men. The troops were all sent in and around Washington and were constantly drilling and doing guard duty. Until some time in July the country had got so uneasy that they moved and then the first Battle occurred the Battle of Bull Run. Where the Union army was victorious but did not know it and began to retreat even after the Rebels had commenced to retreat

Page 2

but the Rebels discovered that the Union army were also retreating so their Cavalry followed up the Union forces and almost made the retreat a panic. What was the result of this defeat to the Loyal people. Did it discourage them. No. They only clenched their hands the tighter and took in the situation and said with determination this Rebellion must and shall be put down let it cost what it may in money or men. The President immediately called for 200,000 men for three years and recruiting offices were opened in every city and every large town in the then Loyal States. Connecticut sent ten Regiments to the Front under this call. A very large proportion of the men that had been in the three months service immediately reenlisted for three years and went under this call and Simsbury was well represented (sic) and sent some of her best young men. Winter sent in. Roanoke Island and New Berne N.C. were captured,

Page 3

also Fort Royal S. C. New Orleans The first battle of Fredricksburgh (sic) was fought, then came the Spring of 1862 when another call for 200,000 for 3 years came.

Connecticut sent Eight Regts under this call. It was under this call that your humble servant entered the service of the United States in **that Grand but always unfortunate Regiment the 16th Conn.** and you would think that the men sometimes thought so if you had have heart this misquotation as often as I have. --Man that is born of woman and enlists in the 16th Regiment is of few days and short of rations

We went into camp down on the New Haven pike about two miles south of the New City Hall, Hartford and here began our first experience in the life of a Soldier. I thought then that I knew considerable, but before I had been in camp many days I found that I did not know but very little and that little I was not very sure off (sic). I was appointed 1st Seargt. Co. E. Well perhaps some of you would like to know what my duties were. Well it is easier

Page 4

to tell now what my duties were than it is to tell what I done. The duties of First Seargt are to fall in the company at all roll calls, always at sunrise in the morning and at 9 o'clock in evening and dress parade at sunset and in fact at every time when the company is formed for any duty whatever form them in line and then turn them over to the Commissiond (sic) officer in Command and then take his place on sight of the Company. The orders are always given to him for detail for guard or any other duty that men are to be detailed for. In fact to see that all proper details are made. But when I went into camp at first I not only detailed men to do the work but went and helped to do the work myself. But I soon go over that part and soon learned to do only what belonged to me to do. Well we done routine duties while in Hartford remaining there sometime over a month and finally left the state for the seat of war Aug 29th 1862. It is impossible to describe our feelings when it came to say goodbye, some of us to wife and little ones

Page 5

other to aged Parents looking to them for support in their old age and perchance others leaving behind sweethearts never perhaps to see them again and in many cases, we know this was fullfilled (sic). Those were sad days and as I recall them after all these years, I sometimes wonder how did we all pass through them, but my friends we none of us know what we are capable of doing until we are put to the test. The Regiment marched up through the City and embarked on two steamers for New York. At that City we were at once transfered to another steamer and sailed around Castle Garden up the North River to Elizabeth port N. J. Thence by Rail round about through Harrisburgh & York P.A. to Baltimore thence to Washington which was reached at night and were huddled into some building called "Soldiers Rest". That might have been the right name for it but to me it was anything else but rest for we were (cabudded?) in like so many cattle it seemed to me at that time with nothing but the soft side of board floor to lie on and

Page 6

as I recollect it not planed very smooth at that, and so very hot and the air so foul it is almost a wonder that any were able to move the next day. And I must say that for one I was sick all night and the next morning I was unable to march with the company, but was allowed to pick my way along as best I could as was the case with any "Straggler or Deadbeat" as so many got the name afterward but we got through Washington and crossed the long Bridge into the Sacred soil of Virginia and while crossing that Bridge we saw wounded men for the first time coming from the Second Bull Run battle where Gen Pope was defeated. I can think how I felt as I passed of the end of that bridge and found myself in the land of Rebellion that perhaps the next thing I should see would be a Rebel, but I did not see one that day that I know of, but we went out to Fairfax Heights some nine miles and went into camp or were turned out

Page 7

into the open field with a guard around us with no shelter but the Heavens over us. We looked in vain for the tents that we had in Hartford with the floors in them for the ticks filled with straw and one began to feel as though one were not thought much off (sic) after all. But we were yet green we had much in store for us yet to learn. Well about dark it began to rain and when I woke up I found myself lying in water about three inches deep and I was pretty thoroughly soaked from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot, and when I got up I think I felt about as a hen looks when you pull them out of the Swill Barrell (sic) by the tail. We remained at Fairfax about a week and then we had our arms

issued to us and immediately were put on the march to join Gen McLellan and the army of the Potomac for Gen Lee with the Rebel Army was invading Maryland. We overtook the army three days after leaving Washington and then I saw the Eight Conn for the first time

Page 8

and saw my youngest Brother he being a member of that Regt. My older Brother was in the same Co & Regiment with myself. We all went out together and he found some chickens and sweet potatoes and we had them cooked and had a nice dinner about the middle of the afternoon and then in getting back to the 8th we found them ready to march so we hurried to our Regt supposing we were to march to but found our Regt had no marching orders. We remained yet another day and then we had ammunition issued to us. We had our muskets several days but no ammunition until now, and now as we had all the necessary implements to fight with we start again to try and catch the main army again. We march on for several days through the finest country in the world. The road full of wagon train loaded with provisions, ammunition and forage for the animals so sometimes we were obliged to march for half a mile

Page 9

at a time in the ditch (That wagon train was some fifteen miles long) We finally reached the foot of South Mountain the night of Sept 14th just after the fight was over and the main army had gone on after Lee. We went into camp on the Battle field and near where my Company lay were buried a number of men of the 22nd Michigan a new Regt that had just come out. Little did we think how near we were to our first experience in fighting but it was very well that we could not see what was in store for us in the near future. The morning of Sept 15th we crossed the mountain and then I saw the first dead Rebel the bodies had been picked up from the wagon tracks and laid by the side so that we could march through and there were piled from two to four deep in some places. It was a sickening sight to me. The faces of nearly all them were nearly as black as the stove. The thought passed through my mind of their friends at home thinking of them lying there and perhaps

Page 10

to be buried in unknown graves for I am told there was a deep concern on the side of the mountain where hundreds of dead were thrown. On the top of the mountain we saw quite a number of prisoners that had been captured by our forces. These were the first live Rebels that I ever saw, and I assure you that I should have fared better than I did if these had been the last that I ever saw, but such was not the case. We marched the 15th and on the afternoon of the 16th we caught up to the army again and while lying in the road we saw some shells from Lees guns. Here we heard Rebel artillery for the first in marching into a meadow to go into camp we passed through the eighth Conn Regiment and there I saw my Brother he said we would have a little brush with Lee and that would be all and he would then skedaddle over the Potomac. We went into camp and I slept on our arms, and as soon as daylight the pickets commenced firing

Page 11

on each other for they had not been over ten rods apart all and very soon Lees Artillery commenced throwing shells to find out where we lay. While lying there close to the ground there was a shell dropped into the eighth Conn and killed three or four and buried half as many more with earth. They were lying a few rods to our left in a more exposed

position those were the first men on our side that I had seen killed. We were very soon ordered up and in passing out of that meadow we were obliged to pass directly in range of the Rebel guns. Here several of my Regt were wounded one piece passed so near me that it nearly knocked me down. Our surgeons horse was badly wounded at this point by a piece of shell striking him in the side but we soon got away from that trouble and we were marched through hollows and over hills through corn and swamp finally (sic) were halted on a hill where we could see the battle afar off. Here we had a view of a

Page 12

battle that I suppose a very few have had the privilege to witness. That is to see a battle going on where you can see a large part of it and not taking any part themselves, and we did not then expect that we should be actively engaged in it at all. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon(sic) we were ordered to move and we were marched around. It seemed to me that at that time more for exercise than anything else, and finally down to Antietam Creek and then were marched through the water being from one foot to three feet deep. After crossing the creek we were marched down about ½ mile and then up the hill and as soon as we were discovered by the Rebels they opened their Artillery on us and you can rest assured that we got our heads down out of sight very soon and as the firing (sic) ceased we were ordered up again. It seemed to me that the move was all foolishness at the time but afterward could see what

Page 13

of what benefit we had been by simply drawing the fire of the rebels and not being allowed to reply. Soon after we learned that Burnside had been trying to carry the bridge (that now bears his name) and had not succeeded but as soon as we crossed the creek and showed ourselves above the Hill we at once drew the fire of the Enemy. Now was the time to charge the Bridge which was done and was a success, so that we learned that we had acted as a decoy and was a success.

But this decoy business was not all the part that we were to take in that now famous battle of Antietam. We were marched up the hill not far from the bridge and were soon ordered in line of Battle. This was the first time we had formed a line of Battle and had never loaded our muskets so you can see we were in poor shape to be put into the thick of Battle but we marched down into a ravine into a cornfield and very soon found we were in

Page 14

a very hot fire. Our regiment was on the extreme left of the whole army and I staid (sic) in the corn until I looked up the corn rows and saw the Rebels not more than twenty rods from me coming down us, so I concluded it was time for me to get out of that place. I can assure you that I got out in good order all by myself. I cannot tell how or when the rest of the Regiment went for I think every one got out in his own way. After getting out of the corn the bullets were very thick and many were killed and wounded. While trying to get out of range of the Enemy fire, I soon came across Capt Babcock of my company badly wounded. I got down beside him and took his sword just at that time Gavett B. Holcomb came up and we went to the Hospital with him. I found my way back about one fourth of a mile and then found a small number of the Regiment lying there and waiting for some orders, soon after riding

that I ever saw him while president. The men cheered themselves hoarse at the sight of that man.

Page 19

We remained in this camp something over a week and then took up the march for Pleasant Valley Md. We reached here about Oct 1st and remained about four weeks. It is quite a pleasant valley but the troops were crowded pretty near together and we had a great deal of rainy weather and no tents except small shelter tents that you could only sit up in and hardly long enough to cover your head and feet at the same time. This camp was about three miles from Harpers Ferry so that we could go down there and see that somewhat Historic spot it being the place where John Brown was captured and afterward hung. When we moved here we started for Fredricksburg Va. It was a long and tedious march the roads being very bad and slippery as no other mud but Virginia mud can be. I've reached Falmouth opposite Fredricksburg about Nov 14th in plain sight of the Rebels on the heights back of the city. At that the Rebels

Page 20

had no earth works and if we could have crossed then I think we could have driven them out very easily, but we remained here until Dec 10th martyr (?) it was said for pontoons to come so that we could cross the river when at last the pontoons arrived the hill back of Fredricksburg was very strongly fortified. The work of laying the pontoons was a very difficult task for the Rebel sharpshooters would pick the men off. Finally after two or three details had been driven back Capt W. P. Marsh and a company of the Eighth Conn succeeded in silencing their fire to such an extent as to get the bridge successfully laid. Then on the 12th of Dec 1862 the army finally crossed the river and occupied the City – the Rebels having fallen back behind their works on the hill. The next day the Army was moved over into the ravine back of the city and there was considerable fighting on the right under Hooker and on the left under Franklin but as they were not sufficiently supported they

Page 21

were obliged to fall back. The next day being Sunday there was orders sent to the officers of my Regiment that at 10 a.m. the Heights were to be charged in three lines of battle. The 16th was to be in the second line. There was not to be a musket fired no caps on the guns. Now imagine if you can such an order and what must have been the feelings of the men. Well knowing that the majority that made that charge would never come back but at the same time the utmost confidence that if properly supported the Heights would be carried. Officers took each other by the arm and gave each other the address of their wife mother or sweetheart and each one promising to write in case they came out alive. Well 10 o'clock came no order to move and then it was said we should move at 12 noon. 12 o'clock came no move. Then it was said we would move at 2 p.m. but before that hour arrived the order was countermanded and you can rest assured so far as the writer was

Page 22

concerned he felt a great relief for although I should not like to be called a coward I never felt like running myself up in front of the Enemies guns for the sake of being shot at. Just at dusk that night the Regiment was ordered on to the picket line over in the ravine at foot of Heights. We were to move as quietly as possible so as not to attract the attention of the Enemy when we got in position and were lying down I saw a man asleep

Burned Oct 10th 1862

Bureau of Census

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there I was struck by a bullet and I supposed I had received my fatal wound. I dropped on to the ground and some of the men were going to help me up but I felt I could not be moved finally I began to move one limb and then another and soon found that I was not dead and would try to get up which I did and found that the bullet passed through four thicknesses of my Haversack and two thick leather belts and then its force was stopped but I had supposed that it had passed through my body that night all that I could find was a black & blue spot on my side. We were soon ordered from here and marched down and across Burnside Bridge and into a meadow near by to camp for the night. There was less than three hundred of us then where only three hours before there was over one thousand. I went with my Brother to the Eighth Regiment to learn the fate of my younger Brother Oliver and found only

Page 16

eight or ten of his company left from about forty they had in the morning. I was told by a comrade that stood beside him that he fell and he called him by name but no reply. Said he was no doubt killed. The next morning we were marched down near the bridge and lay there all day. No one was allowed on the field as it was held by sharpshooters on both sides. The next day Sept 19th myself and Brother had permission to go over the field and look for our Brother's body being very sure he was dead. We each took our canteens filled with water and commenced that awful sickening tramp and if I could picture to you the sad sights that we beheld. The ground for acres and miles in length were strewn with dead and wounded and wounded crying for water they having lain there the whole day before and two nights but every one was looking for some comrade of their own regiment but sometime

Page 17

that afternoon we found the body of our Brother we were looking after. He was no doubt killed instantly the bullet having passed through his head just about the top of his ears. We wrapped him in a blanket and carried him to the spot where the 16th dead were to be buried having first got permission from the Col of the Eighth & 16th to do so. The 16th men were buried side by side in a trench and then they dug a grave about 6 from them and we deposited the remains of my Brother in that having first pinned a paper with his name and age on the inside of the Blanket then they put up boards to each with name and Regiment on them. His body lay there until December when Father went there and brought the body to Simsbury where it now lies to mingle with the soil of his native town. It looked the next morning after fight as if we should not last

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long for when we went into the fight there were ten first Seargents and that morning there but four for duty all the rest either killed or wounded and the Captains were in about the same proportion we had only been from home twenty days and only about one third of the Regiment left for duty. I tried to figure out how long the rest of us would last at that ratio. But you see that you cannot figure such a thing correctly for at this writing Dec 20th 1894 four of the original first Seargents are living. Chamberlain of Co (G??) Grohman Co D Alz Case Co. E. Bristol Co R. We moved from Antietam the third day after the fight about three miles to a place called Antietam Iron Works where we remained several days. While here we were visited by President Lincoln the only time

then on our right is that large Fortress capable of holding 20,000 men and one that the Rebels never got into their possession. My thought as I got the first view of it was that it looked like a large Reservoir although there were a few guns on the top of it. It is one of those forts that seems to be almost impossible to be captured there is masonry on the inside but the outside is earth all nicely grassed over. I suppose the top is twenty feet thick and at the base perhaps fifty feet and one side is one the beach while the other three sides have a deep canal some twenty five feet wide with only one draw to enter the fort and that is protected very strong so as I said it is almost impossible to capture it

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We lay here a few hours and then weighed anchor and went up the James River about ten miles and landed at Newport News. After landing we ascend quite a steep hill and then come on to a large sandy plain there we find barracks for the men and houses for the officers Two companies in each barrack and about six officers in each house. Now we begin a new life. We are in better quarters than we have ever had and no mud in a very few days. We have improved so much that we scarcely recognize ourselves. While sitting in my house I can see the wrecks of the Congress & Cumberland that were sunk by the Rebel Ram Merrimack before the little Monitor came down and gave her battle and sent her over towards Portsmouth to sink which saved all the fleet around Fort Monroe from being lost for it looked at that time we had nothing there that could compete with her. We supposed when we came here that all the Ninth Corps was to be

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with but only the third division come, and Burnside with the other two divisions some time after went out to Tennessee. While we remained at Newport News we had a very pleasant time although we were having company and Regimental drills every day while the weather was pleasant and could go down to Fort Monroe very often as the Steamer went down and back twice a day and it cost nothing so we made a very pleasant trip with very little expense. This was our first experience in doing guard duty in strictly Regulation Style having rocks for the muskets of the Guards while of their (heat?) and having the Grand Rounds made by the Officer of day of the Regiment also also of the Brigade. I never shall forget my first experience as officer of the Guard at this place. The Sentry rang out "Grand Rounds." Guard fall in. The men fell in at once myself on the right and when we were all formed there was still two muskets in the rack. The General rode up and asked me where the two men were

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that owned those muskets. I told him that I did not know unless they had gone to their Quarters. He told one of his orderlies to get off his horse and get the two muskets. You can well imagine my feelings at that time. He started to obey but just before he had placed his hands on them the sentry on No. one whose business was to guard them brought his gun to a charge and told him he could not take those guns. I felt relieved for I could not bear the idea of any one coming and carrying off our guns while we were on duty. The General then told me to find the men and make them stand extra two hours as a punishment for going to their quarters to sleep when off Post. You can rest assured that was a good lesson for me. We remained in this camp about two months or until early in April when we were again ordered to pack up and went on board Transports for we knew not where, but when we finally landed it was at Norfolk, Va duty about

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with a good blanket over him so I with another officer lay down beside him putting our rubber blankets on the ground and two woolen ones over as I got as close to our sleeping comrade as possible and took a part of his blanket he sleeping too sound to be disturbed and when I awoke in the morning I found I had taken all of his blanket and upon getting up found that my bedfellow was dead. And they all had quite a laugh on me for robbing a dead man. There was one thing certain

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he did not disturb me and I am just as confident that I did not disturb him. Very soon after some of the Comrades of his Regiment came and carried his body into Town he belonged to some New York Regiment. We remained on the outpost until the following night when we marched back into town and had orders not to speak above a whisper and to secure everything that would make a noise like a canteen or tin cup. Of course with such orders I expected we were to make a charge and surprise the Rebels as it is about ten o'clock P.M. We soon were on the move and after marching through several streets I saw that we had turned towards the river and soon found ourselves on the Pontoon bridge and then across the river. I can assure you I felt relief when I found the River between me and Fredricksburgh. We went at once to our old camp about one half mile distant and each one crawled

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into our own tents nearer dead than alive. For we had been across the river three days and although had not fired a shot there had been that terrible strain on our nerves which had been worse than going into a fight without knowing anything about it beforehand. I never shall forget the first morning of the battle of Fredricksburgh. Our camp was about one half mile from the river and we were all sleeping soundly about half past A.M. when over 100 pieces of Artillery all belched forth at one time. It seemed to me as though Earth trembled where we lay and the men were all out in Co Street within five minutes expecting orders to move but we remained in camp until afternoon before we crossed over. We remained in this same camp until Feb 7, 1863 or nearly two months after the battle. We were doing picket duty and river bank and all other routine duties of camp life.

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The Railroad bridge across the river at this point. The centre span of which had been destroyed a distance of about 50 feet so that we put a sentry on duty on one end and the Rebels had one on the other. One night a member of the 4th RI. Was on that post and the Reb Sentry asked him what Regiment he belonged to and he answered 104th RI. What says the Rebel has Rhode Island got 104 Regiments in the field. Yes was the reply and she has 104 more all ready to come. I speak of this for it seems to me that this sentry had a better knowledge of the Geography of the country than the average Reb Soldier. Our duties here were regular routine duties until the 9th of Feb '83 when we were ordered to pack up everything and get ready to move. We were marched down to Falmouth and put on hand cars and run from the(re) to Aquia Creek, and then went immediately on board Transport not knowing our destination nor caring for we

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knew full well we could not get a worse place than the one we had just left. We went down the river and finally anchored of Fortress Monroe. There was a place of a great deal of interest to us. Here one can see the armed vessels of all nations at anchor and

Seventeen miles sail. We went ashore and lay in the street, all the evening when we learned that we were to be put aboard of cars and sent to Suffolk VA a distance of about thirty miles. It was very cool that night so the Post Quartermaster told the officers they could go down and get into a passenger car that stood on the siding and the train would stop and hitch us on when it came down. So into the car we went and made ourselves very comfortable for the night. We had been there about an hour when we heard the train coming and they passed us very rapidly we soon made up our mind that the Reg had gone to Suffolk without us. Col Burnham sprung to his feet and says what is to be done now. The Regiment has gone and not a ----- office with. He at once sent to the Quartermaster to have him send an Engine and take us up but he would not saying there was a train going early in the morning and we would have

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to wait. The officers except the Colonel took it very quietly and were soon sleeping nicely, but he (the Col) was quite nervous for some time wondering what the men would do without the officers. But morning came and soon found our train moving up through the woods toward Suffolk. On our arrival we found the men near the Railroad where they were unloaded the night before they had a nice cup of hot coffee for us and were apparently as glad to see us as we were to see them. They were not aware of the absence of the officers until they come to get off the train and then they had nothing to do except make themselves comfortable until they had orders from their officers. We marched out about one third of a mile from Town and went into camp on a very nice lot next to the Highway which made us a fine camp while we remained here. Our first night by some mistake we had no countersign sent to our Regiment so that we

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were obliged to have one of our own for camp. But some of us wanted to go down town and I found that a green conscript Regiment was doing picket duty between us and Town so I thought I would try and see if "Check" would not let me pass them so I invited three or four officers to go down Town betting them that I could pass the pickett all right. Off we started were soon challenged "Who Comes here" Friends with the "Countersign" Advance one with the Countersign. I advanced and gave him a countersign. He looked up very innocently and says that it is not the one I have. I says that is the one I have. What is Jones"? He told me so I was all right and we went down town and got supper came back to camp. I soon met the Colonel he said he wanted to go down town but could not as he had no countersign so I told him what it was and he and the Major went down when he found out how I got it

Document ends here

Andersonville Civil War Prison, located in the village of Andersonville, Sumpter County, Georgia, became notorious for its overcrowding, starvation, disease, and cruelty. It was in operation from February 1864 to April 1865.

Andersonville Prison was established as a "stockade for Union enlisted men". The prison consisted of 27 acres and was enclosed with walls made of pine logs, which stood 15-20 feet high. The "stockade" held a hospital but no barracks were ever constructed for the prisoners. Originally intended to hold 10,000 men, Andersonville at one time held over 33,000 men. According to records, a total of 49,485 prisoners went through the gates of Andersonville Prison.

Prisoners suffered from hunger, disease, medical shortages, and exposure. The death rate at Andersonville was the highest of all Civil War prisons. A staggering 13,700 men died within thirteen months!

The superintendent of the prison was Captain Henry Wirz. It is said he was heartless and high-handed. John L. Ransom, a Michigan sergeant and Andersonville prisoner, wrote in his diary on May 10, 1864: **"Captain Wirz very domineering and abusive, is afraid to come into camp any more. A thousand men here would willingly die if they could kill him first. The worst man I ever saw."** Captain Wirz was tried and hanged by a military court after the war. [John Ransom's Diary has been published and can be ordered here.](#)

Andersonville Prison was investigated by the Confederate War Department and they recommended that the majority of the prisoners be transferred to Florence, SC and Millen, GA. This mere fact would attest to the horrors suffered by prisoners at Andersonville.

The prisoner's burial ground is now a National Cemetery and contains 13,737 graves, of which 1,040 are marked unknown. The area is now designated as a National Park and can be visited. Visitors will experience a great sense of sorrow upon seeing this vast number of graves.

NOTE: When [Belle Isle Prison](#) in Richmond, Virginia became extremely overcrowded, prisoners were transferred to Andersonville Prison.

Andersonville Prison, Ga., August 7th, 1864.



Richard Converse

From: archives shs <archives@simsburyhistory.org>
Sent: Saturday, October 8, 2016 4:17 PM
To: Richard Converse
Subject: Re: Case Memories

Hi Mr Converse,

I think I have an answer to your questions.

We have here in the archives two documents with Alonzo Case's memories of the Civil War. One is a handwritten document labelled "Recollections of Camp and Prison Life". Our copy has 32 numbered pages and appears to be incomplete, as it stops in mid-sentence and doesn't include any information about prison life. I'm guessing that it's a copy of this document that you have in your possession.

The second document we have here is a 26 page, typewritten document. There's no title on the document but the folder has the notation "Civil War Memoirs" and includes a comment: "Transcribed from manuscript copy owned by Case Family by Anna Clement. Gift of Helen Muszynski 1994". I believe that this typed copy is the one Professor Gordon references in her book. For example, on page 12 the writer states that the regiment arrived at Plymouth "about midnight of the 24th". The quote about "regular soldier's duty, drilling, camp and picket..." comes from the bottom of page 13.

She seems to attribute the memoir to Ariel Case. I believe that's incorrect. On page 11 the writer mentions his brother, A.J., who was a 2nd Lt by that time. The writer also devotes quite a few pages to prison life, and we know that Ariel was never a prisoner in the war. The writer is almost certainly Alonzo.

The "Memoirs" also stops in midsentence, apparently at the point Case is relating his prison experience in Charleston.

I think this addresses the specific questions you raised in your email. I imagine you might want a copy of the typed manuscript. If so, you may want to contact Barbara Strong to arrange that.

I hope this was helpful.

Regards,

Alan Lahue
Research Volunteer.

On Fri, Sep 30, 2016 at 9:51 AM, Richard Converse <brconverse@comporium.net> wrote:

In her book, *Broken Regiment*, Lesley Gordon quotes from *Case Memorirs*—See pages and foot note numbers below. Is this referencing Simsbury Historical Society? In her bibliography she references Simsbury Connecticut, Alonzo Case Papers. Alonzo's *Recollection of Camp* which I received from SHS a few years ago does not make any reference to Plymouth, NC.

In Professor Gordon's book (writing about Plymouth) she sets the stage with, "after three days of travel, the 16th Connecticut arrived at their new camp in Plymouth, North Carolina ... on January 24, 1864" "Plymouth

was isolated and far removed from the active battlefield; nonetheless, it was strategically significant to both sides. Located on the banks of the Roanoke River. The Sixteenth was stationed just outside the town.... There were about 2,800 men in Plymouth.” Also she included from *Case Memorirs SHS*, it’s stated: “The Case brothers’ wives remained with their husbands at Plymouth, at least for a few weeks after the regiment arrived. Pg. 123, note 36”

2 She continues, “Lt. Ariel Case described in *Case Memories SHS* their service at Plymouth as consisting of ‘drilling, camp and picket and every few day some would go out into the surrounding country and pick up cotton and bacon, corn and any such thing as was of value.’” Pg. 122, note 31

Is there another Alonzo paper in SHS Archives that talks about Plymouth, NC and the battle? On Page 269, note 161 she states that reference as “*Memorirs, Simsbury Historical Society, hereafter cites as SHS*.”

Or did she make a mistake in her notes?

Or is there an Ariel J. Case paper I have not seen?

I have reread several times Alonzo’s *Recollections* and I do not find any reference to the Plymouth battle, the capture of the Union troops including Alonzo and he being sent to Andersonville prison. Although I think he was sent there initially—then to Macon, Savannah, Charleston and finally to Columbia.

Any help on clearing this up will be appreciated. I do keep writing but slowly. But this is a snag I’d like to get cleared up.

Dick Converse

No virus found in this message.

Checked by AVG - www.avg.com

Version: 2016.0.7858 / Virus Database: 4664/13171 - Release Date: 10/08/16

10/13/16

Dick - Rec'd 10/17/16

Here is the
document as we
found it, typed in
1994 from a
manuscript we don't
have.

Bos, Barbara



Civil War Memoirs

Transcribed from manuscript
copy owned by Case Family
by Anna Clement

Gift of Helen Muszynski
1994

Columbia's Two Civil War Prison Camps—Camp Asylum and Camp Sorghum

By Chester B. DePratter, James B. Legg, and Kalla E. DePratter

During the early years of the Civil War, Columbia was far removed from the fighting in the Virginia area and that taking place in Tennessee and surrounding states. Union forces captured Port Royal Sound on the lower coast and laid siege to Charleston by June 1863, but that fighting had little direct impact on Columbia and its residents.

In the spring of 1864, Union forces commanded by General Ulysses S. Grant were fighting their way south through Virginia toward Richmond, the Confederate capital. Fearful that the large number of Union prisoners housed in Danville and Libby Prisons would be freed in the event of Richmond's fall, enlisted prisoners were transported to Andersonville prison in southwestern Georgia, and officers were taken to a prison in Macon, Georgia,

As Union forces under General W.T. Sherman made their way south from Chattanooga and then through Atlanta, which surrendered in September 1864, Confederate officials became concerned about what to do with the large number of Union prisoners being held at Andersonville, Macon, and elsewhere. Rather than leaving them in Sherman's path, an effort was made to shuttle the POWs ahead of the Union army's advance.

Beginning in July 1864, contingents of troops were moved from the central Georgia prisons. Some were shipped to Camp Lawton, near present-day Millen, Georgia, while others were sent to camps in Savannah and Charleston. As Sherman's army continued its advance to the south from Atlanta in November and December 1864, the prisoners were transported once again. Enlisted men were shipped to the newly erected Florence stockade, and some of the officers were sent to Columbia.

Camp Sorghum, the officers' camp, was a hastily built facility in what is now West Columbia. When the first prisoners

arrived there in early October 1864, the prison contained no buildings and it had no surrounding wall. It was little more than a five acre clearing with a line of guards posted around its perimeter. Soon after this "prison" opened, it contained more than 1,500 Union officers. The prisoners were forced to dig holes to live in, and food was in short supply. Winter conditions were harsh, but surprisingly

build additional barracks, and still others resided in holes in the ground.

Camp Asylum operated from December 12, 1864 to February 14, 1865, when the rapid approach of Sherman's army toward Columbia caused the prisoners to be moved once again. This time they were transported to Charlotte, and then to Union-held Wilmington, North Carolina. Shortly thereafter the war end



Drawing made of Camp Asylum soon after it was abandoned in February 1865. (Photo in Frank Leslie, 1896)

few men died. Escapes were frequent, and in the two months the prison was in operation, hundreds of men escaped. Most of these escapees were recaptured before they were able to reach Union-controlled territory.

By early December 1864, prison officials had found a place to move their charges. A walled enclosure on the grounds of the State Lunatic Asylum on the northwestern edge of Columbia was seen as the perfect alternative to the open setting of Camp Sorghum. Surrounded by a 12-foot high brick wall and with several barracks already completed, the new camp, Camp Asylum, was made home to around 1,200 officers. Some were housed in the new barracks, some worked to

and the prisoners on both sides were free

The Archaeological Research Trust Board funded our research on the two Columbia prison camps, and that process has now begun. On-line and archival searches have led to the discovery of an almost overwhelming mass of relevant documentary records including an abundance of primary accounts written by the inmates themselves. This material will allow for an unmatched accounting of the prisons' history and the sufferings of the occupants. At present, fieldwork has not begun, but the process of obtaining access to the two prison sites is underway. We anticipate being in the field soon, and we will present a full description of that work in the next issue of *Legacy*.



Elen Harrington



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Camp Lunacy/ Camp Asylum Prisoner of War Camp



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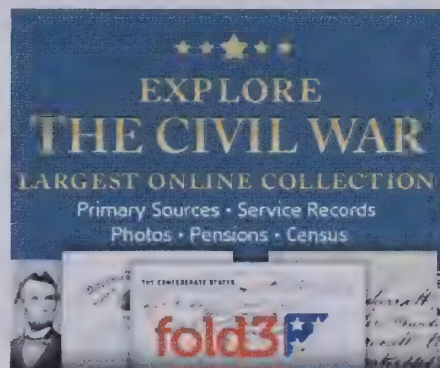
Confederate 1864-1865
 Columbia, South Carolina

On 12 December 1864, Camp Sorghum was deactivated with the remaining POWs (about 500) being moved to a much more secure and hospitable facility, the State Lunatic Asylum (hence the nicknames Camp Lunacy

and Camp Asylum). By this time both the 32nd Georgia and 1st SC Artillery, Company K had been removed and a replaced by a detachment of Artillery under the command of a Lt. Holyland and another company from 8th Battalion of State Troops, Company C. The POWs were not housed with the mental patients but were confined in a large open space within the asylum walls behind the male dormitory. A board fence was erected to separate the prisoners from the patients, and they were given materials with which to build shelters. While supplies remained limited, at least there was a roof to sleep under and escape the cold.

With rumors rife regarding a raid on Columbia, on February 12, 1865, Col. C H Forno requested advise as to the course to be adopted for the security of the 1,200 Union officers, prisoners of war, in the Asylum prison. In the face of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's forces, a prison was being constructed at Killian's Mills, 11 miles from Columbia, on the Charlotte Railroad. The work was being urged forward as rapidly as possible, and the prison will be ready for the reception of over 15,000 prisoners by February 22nd, including 7,000 enlisted men from Florence under command of Lt. Col. Iverson, and nearly 1,200 officers here under command of Maj. E. Griswold.

Between 13 & 14 February 1865, Company G/2nd Battalion State Troops escorted the remaining 1,200 prisoners to Charlotte, North Carolina, and ultimately to Wilmington, where those who had not escaped were turned over to Federal authorities during the first week of March 1865. Some of the POW's mingled with the mental patients and were freed when Sherman captured, then burned, an undefended Columbia, on February 17, 1865.

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Camp Asylum

Chester DePratter, Ph. D.

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
University of South Carolina-Columbia

In the spring of 1864, the tide of war was turning against the South. Union General Ulysses S. Grant was advancing toward Richmond from the north, and General William T. Sherman was moving into Georgia on his March to the Sea. The large numbers of prisoners held in camps around Richmond were hastily shuttled to the south, with enlisted men going to Andersonville in Georgia, and officers to Camp Oglethorpe near Macon, Georgia. Within months these camps had to be abandoned as Sherman continued his advance. The officers were sent to Savannah, then Charleston, and on October 7, 1864, they arrived in Columbia without any advance warning. The 1500 prisoners were placed in "Camp Sorghum" in an open field surrounded by guards in what is today West Columbia.

When the first prisoners arrived in Camp Sorghum, the prison contained no buildings and it had no surrounding wall. It was little more than a five acre clearing with a line of guards posted around its perimeter. The prisoners were forced to dig holes to live in, and food was in short supply. Winter conditions were harsh, but surprisingly few men died. Escapes were frequent, and in the two months the prison was in operation, hundreds of men escaped.

By early December, 1864, prison officials had found a place to move their charges. A walled enclosure on the grounds of the State Lunatic Asylum on the northern edge of Columbia was seen as the perfect alternative to the open setting of Camp Sorghum. Surrounded by a 12-foot high brick wall and with one barracks nearly completed, the new camp, Camp Asylum, was made home to around 1,200 officers. Some were housed in the new barracks building, while some of the men worked to build additional barracks, and many others resided in holes in the ground.

Camp Asylum operated from December 12, 1864 to February, 14, 1865, when the rapid approach of Sherman's army toward Columbia caused the prisoners to be moved once again. This time they were transported to Charlotte, and then to Wilmington, North Carolina, and shortly thereafter the war ended and the prisoners on both sides were freed.

Importance of Camp Asylum

Although this camp was occupied for only a couple of months toward the end of the Civil War, it is important for a couple of reasons. First it is a camp that contained Union officers. Most camps that have been found and excavated contained enlisted men, so Camp Asylum provides an opportunity to investigate the treatment and conditions of officers for the first time. Second, this is a camp where no one died, which makes it unique among Civil War prisoner of war camps. The story of Camp Asylum is a relatively "good news" story rather than one of horrible death and suffering among those who were housed there, though there were hardships to be endured to be sure. Third, the site is in an urban setting, and the opportunity exists to use it as an educational laboratory where school children and the general public can come and view excavations and learn more about local and national history relating to the Civil War. Such visits

by the public would have to be negotiated with Mr. Hughes, but they would enhance the return to be gained through the excavation of the site. Given that we are in the midst of the 150th anniversary commemoration of the Civil War, there should be great interest in this project at the local and national levels. The Confederate Relic Room and Military History Museum in Columbia has indicated that they are interested in mounting a 2014 exhibit relating to the two Columbia prison camps and the artifacts recovered from them. A film project I am working on will also produce two films, one on the archaeology and one using quotes from prisoner diaries and letters to tell the story of the Columbia prisons.

Archaeological Testing

Although the location of Camp Asylum can clearly be placed within its surrounding brick wall, what is not known is its current condition. Parts of the brick wall have been removed, and there have been several generations of buildings constructed on the prison camp. Construction would have impacted the prison's remains through the grading of the soil, construction of foundations, placement of utility lines, etc. Initial archaeological work will involve limited testing to determine the extent of disturbance to the camp remains. This will involve excavation of shovel tests and one meter squares across the prison tract to determine soil stratification and disturbance. Since many prisoners lived in holes in the ground, at least some of the deeper dugouts should be preserved, even in heavily disturbed areas. An effort will be made to use metal detecting to find Civil War era artifacts, but given the amount of construction debris on the site, such detecting will likely not be productive. Results of this limited testing will be preliminary in nature given the limited scope of the fieldwork.

Archaeological testing on the asylum camp property will take approximately four weeks, and that work will result in a preliminary report describing the camp's history as well as the results of the testing. It will also contain a plan for the additional excavations to be conducted on the camp. The work to be done in the four week testing phase will not be the final work that should be needed on the site, but it will provide basic information that will be useful in understanding the site and in planning for another 120 days of fieldwork.



Race To Unearth Civil War-Era Artifacts Before Developer Digs In

APRIL 23, 2014 4:30 AM ET

from **WFAE 90.7**

KEVIN KNIESTEDT

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Morning Edition

3 min 56 sec



Archaeologist Chester DePratter stands by the site of Camp Asylum, a Civil War-era prison, in Columbia, S.C. The site will soon be cleared to make room for a mixed-use development.

Susanne Schafer/AP

About a dozen archaeologists in downtown Columbia, S.C., are focused on a 165-acre sliver of land that was a prisoner of war camp during the Civil War. Last summer, the

property was sold, and the group is trying to recover artifacts before a developer builds condos and shops there.

"We're out here to salvage what we can in advance of that development," says Chester DePratter, a University of South Carolina archaeologist. Time is running out: DePratter and his team have a permit to excavate until April 30.

More than a thousand Union officers were imprisoned here during the winter of 1864. The site had been an exercise yard for patients at a mental health asylum, so the prison quickly became known as Camp Asylum.

Gen. Sherman was conducting a scorched-earth attack on the South, and DePratter says the Confederacy moved the prisoners around a lot to avoid Sherman's march.

"When they were let in through the gates here on Dec. 12, 1864, most of them had just a single blanket," says DePratter. "Their only option to get out of the wind and the cold, for many of them, was just to dig a hole in the ground."

These holes are what DePratter and his team are looking for, hoping to find anything the Union officers left behind.

Archaeologist Heathley Johnson is about waist-deep in a hole that workers discovered a few days earlier.



DePratter displays a button from a Union officer's uniform found at Camp Asylum.

Susanne Schafer/AP

"I found a lead bale seal for like a bale of cotton or goods. And I've found another little piece of lead that looked like it had been flattened and folded over," says Johnson. "So they were just either idly carving on it or perhaps making a gaming piece or a chess piece."

They've also found some buttons, some combs and a piece of bright blue uniform fabric.

About 56,000 soldiers died in prisons during the Civil War, but only one prisoner died at Camp Asylum. Joe Long, a curator at the South Carolina Relic Room and Military Museum, suspects that the time of year could have had something to do with the low death rate.

"It was winter and that definitely meant the danger of exposure and hypothermia. But disease did not spread quickly in those months," Long says. They did what they could to keep their spirits up, he says.

"There was a glee club at the camp," Long says. "The informal rule was you could sing all of the Federal or Yankee songs that you want, but you have to balance each one with a Confederate song."

Archaeologists have pored over diaries and letters from the prisoners, but most of them talk about the weather, lack of food and missing their families, rather than their possessions. There is very little information about what the Union prisoners might have left behind. So DePratter and his team dig. Sometimes the unexpected turns up.



**AUTHOR
INTERVIEWS**

'The Fall Of The
House Of Dixie'
Built A New U.S.

"I just found this," says archaeologist Chris Parker, holding a small object in his hand, about 2 inches long. He's grinning.



**MUSIC
INTERVIEWS**

'Divided & United':
Songs Of The Civil
War Re-Imagined

"This is an interesting piece. It's not from the prison period," says DePratter. "This is a piece of flake stone, probably thousands of years old, from Indians who lived here on the site long before the prison was here. It's probably a knife."

There is no telling what these archaeologists might find, but by the end of April, this project will be over, developers will be in to build condos, stores and perhaps even a baseball stadium, and any artifacts remaining underground will be buried.

Columbia's Two Civil War Prison Camps—Camp Asylum and Camp Sorghum

By Chester B. DePratter, James B. Legg, and Kalla E. DePratter

During the early years of the Civil War, Columbia was far removed from the fighting in the Virginia area and that taking place in Tennessee and surrounding states. Union forces captured Port Royal Sound on the lower coast and laid siege to Charleston by June 1863, but that fighting had little direct impact on Columbia and its residents.

In the spring of 1864, Union forces commanded by General Ulysses S. Grant were fighting their way south through Virginia toward Richmond, the Confederate capital. Fearful that the large number of Union prisoners housed in Danville and Libby Prisons would be freed in the event of Richmond's fall, enlisted prisoners were transported to Andersonville prison in southwestern Georgia, and officers were taken to a prison in Macon, Georgia,

As Union forces under General W.T. Sherman made their way south from Chattanooga and then through Atlanta, which surrendered in September 1864, Confederate officials became concerned about what to do with the large number of Union prisoners being held at Andersonville, Macon, and elsewhere. Rather than leaving them in Sherman's path, an effort was made to shuttle the POWs ahead of the Union army's advance.

Beginning in July 1864, contingents of troops were moved from the central Georgia prisons. Some were shipped to Camp Lawton, near present-day Millen, Georgia, while others were sent to camps in Savannah and Charleston. As Sherman's army continued its advance to the south from Atlanta in November and December 1864, the prisoners were transported once again. Enlisted men were shipped to the newly erected Florence stockade, and some of the officers were sent to Columbia.

Camp Sorghum, the officers' camp, was a hastily built facility in what is now West Columbia. When the first prisoners

arrived there in early October 1864, the prison contained no buildings and it had no surrounding wall. It was little more than a five acre clearing with a line of guards posted around its perimeter. Soon after this "prison" opened, it contained more than 1,500 Union officers. The prisoners were forced to dig holes to live in, and food was in short supply. Winter conditions were harsh, but surprisingly

build additional barracks, and still others resided in holes in the ground.

Camp Asylum operated from December 12, 1864 to February 14, 1865, when the rapid approach of Sherman's army toward Columbia caused the prisoners to be moved once again. This time they were transported to Charlotte, and then to Union-held Wilmington, North Carolina. Shortly thereafter the war ended



Drawing made of Camp Asylum soon after it was abandoned in February 1865. (Photo in Frank Leslie, 1896)

few men died. Escapes were frequent, and in the two months the prison was in operation, hundreds of men escaped. Most of these escapees were recaptured before they were able to reach Union-controlled territory.

By early December 1864, prison officials had found a place to move their charges. A walled enclosure on the grounds of the State Lunatic Asylum on the northwestern edge of Columbia was seen as the perfect alternative to the open setting of Camp Sorghum. Surrounded by a 12-foot high brick wall and with several barracks already completed, the new camp, Camp Asylum, was made home to around 1,200 officers. Some were housed in the new barracks, some worked to

and the prisoners on both sides were freed.

The Archaeological Research Trust Board funded our research on the two Columbia prison camps, and that process has now begun. On-line and archival searches have led to the discovery of an almost overwhelming mass of relevant documentary records including an abundance of primary accounts written by the inmates themselves. This material will allow for an unmatched accounting of the prisons' history and the sufferings of their occupants. At present, fieldwork has not begun, but the process of obtaining access to the two prison sites is underway. We anticipate being in the field soon, and we will present a full description of that work in the next issue of *Legacy*.

MEMORANDUM FROM PRISONER OF WAR RECORDS.

No. 139

(This blank to be used only in the arrangement of said records.)

Korp Dec 1864

NAME.	RANK.	ORGANIZATION.			INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM—			
		No. of Reg't.	State.	Arm of Service.	Records of—	Vol.	Page.	Vol. Page.
Case		46	La		Meig. Roll.	384		
Case, Alonzo G.	1st Lt.	16	Conn	P	gR. Co.	10	51	
					E. P. M.	4	142	
						51	393	

at Plymouth, N. B. April 20, 1864, confined at Richmond, Va., 186

to Hospital at

died

t M. E. Ferry, N. B. Mar 1, 1865, of Officers Korp near Dept. Mar 5, 1865.

Copied by

C

16

Con

REPRODUCED AT THE NA

Alonzo G. Case

1st Lt. Co. E, 16 Reg't Connecticut Inf.

Appears on Returns as follows:

Jan. 1863 - Promoted 2^d Lt.
Co. E Jan'y 14th Camp
Jan. to Mch. '63. 2^d Lt. Present
Apr. & May '63. - 1st Lt. - Present
June 1863. 1st Lt. Promoted
June 30th
Jan. to Aug. '63. - 1st Lt. Present
Sept. 1863. - Absent sick
in Penn.
Oct. '63 to Mch. '64 - Present
April 1864 - Absent. Missing
in action at Plymouth,
N. C. April 20/64
Dec. '64 to Feb. '65 - Absent
prisoner of war. Taken
at Plymouth, N. C. Apr 20,
1864
Mch. to Feb. '65 - Absent with
leave by S. O. No. 21 W. D.,
A. G. O. Washington, D. C.
May 1865. Resigned M. of service May 15/65

Book mark :

(546)

Copyist.

While

- [Mississippi Genealogy](#)
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- [Nebraska Genealogy](#)
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- states States are off (default) · null, 1
- vs Search Version= 1 · null, 1, 3
- label Default Label = Search Millions of Military Records · Max characters is 55
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PEOPLE

DePratter, Chester B.

Research Associate Professor
South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and
Anthropology
University of South Carolina

Phone
Number: (803) 576-6585

Email: cbdeprat@mailbox.sc.edu

Office: 1321 Pendleton St, 2nd Floor,
Suite 3

Division: Research Division

Website:

Background

Chester DePratter earned his doctoral, master's and bachelor's degrees in anthropology from the University of Georgia. He has worked on a variety of Native American sites, primarily in South Carolina and Georgia, and has written numerous articles on prehistoric archaeology, exploration routes of Spanish explorers and the early European presence in the southeastern United States. In addition, he is the author of the book "Late Prehistoric and Early Historic Chiefdoms in the Southeastern United States." Since 1989 he has focused on the 16th century Spanish site of Santa Elena and the search for the French site of Charlesfort.

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S.C. DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

8301 Parklane Road, Columbia SC 29223-4905 (803) 896-6104 or (803) 896-6105 www.state.sc.us/scdah

Richard Converse
426 Garnet Court

Archivist ID: 8

Fort Mill SC 29708

Date: 3/6/2015

ID: 1391

Our Staff has checked the sources/indexes listed below and were unable to locate the information you requested.

☐ Will Transcript:

☐ COM Index:

☐ Grants:

☐ Plats:

☐ AA:

Other: We have almost no records of Prisoner of War Camps in South Carolina that relate to individual prisoners. We do have a scrapbook that includes some material from the Florence Camp that includes some names of the deceased, but Alonzo G. Case does not appear in that list. Dr. Chester Depratter of the S.C. Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology has done a good bit of work on S.C. POW camps and may have some ideas of sources.

The information requested is not available from this office. The agency indicated below may provide the information you require

☐ South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC (803) 777-3131.

☐ South Carolina Historical Society, 100 Meeting Street, Charleston, SC (843) 723-3225

☒ National Archives and Records Administration, Washington D.C. 20408 (202) 501-5400

☐ Bureau of Vital Statistics, SC Department of Health and Environmental Control, 2600 Bull Street, Columbia, SC 29201 (803) 898-3630

Other Source:

Friday, March 06, 2015

Richard Converse
426 Garnet Ct.
Fort Mill, SC 29708

February 24, 2015

Department of Archives
South Carolina History Center
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223

Dear Archivist:

My third cousin four times removed, 2 nd Lt. Alonzo Grove Case, was a member of the 16 th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He along with most of the 16 th CVI surrendered at Plymouth, NC on April 20, 1864.

However, he may have been imprisoned in various prisons according to the enclosed documents. The prisons mentioned in one document were at Andersonville, GA, Charleston, Columbia and Florence. The second document mentions Camp Asylum, Columbia.

Would your Department have records of prisoners at these (Charleston, Columbia and Florence) South Carolina prisons?

I am willing to pay for copying and mailing costs.

Richard Converse

Monzo G. Cass
2d *Liut*, Co. *E*, 16 Reg't Conn. Infantry.

rs on Special Muster Roll

Apr 10, 1863.

it or absent *Present*

age, \$ *100* for

o \$ *100* for

ks: *Promoted from 1st Sgt Jan 13th 1863*

mark:

Sargent

Copyist

Monzo G. Cass
2d *Liut*, Co. *E*, 16 Reg't Conn. Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Mich & Spe*, 1863.

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$ *100* for

Due Gov't, \$ *100* for

Remarks:

Book mark:

Sargent

(358)

Copyist.

Monzo G. Cass
2d *Liut*, Co. *E*, 16 Reg't Conn. Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Jan & Feb*, 1863.

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage, \$ *100* for

Due Gov't, \$ *100* for

Remarks: *Promoted from 1st Sgt Jan 13th 1863*

Book mark:

Sargent

(358)

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Case-Family-L Archives

[Archiver](#) > [Case-Family](#) > [2004-09](#) > 1095338496

From: "Bob" <boblin@bright.net>
Subject: Alonzo Grove Case
Date: Thu, 16 Sep 2004 08:41:36 -0400

Greetings Fellow Listers!

I obtained records from the Andersonville Prison in GA which housed many Union Civil War prisoners and they have a packet on Alonzo Grove Case.

Briefly, he was captured in Plymouth, NC on 4/20/1864 and sent to Andersonville. He was also held at some point in Camp Asylum, Columbia, SC. He was paroled on 3/7/1865 at NE Ferry, NC.

Other Case surnames held there were Lucien F. Case and Charles H. Case. Charles captured with Company E, 16th Regiment of Connecticut (as was Alonzo) and Lucien was captured with Company I of the 16th Regiment of Connecticut. All captured on 4/20/1864 and all survived Andersonville but, Lucien and Charles have no military packets available at Andersonville.

Alonzo's signature is on at least one page in the info I received.

God Bless You All and God Bless America!

Keep the Case and Cass info coming and special thanks to Lori for the splendid job of organizing all this data and the caring devotion she shows to the web-site.

Bob boblin@bright.net

This thread:

- [Alonzo Grove Case](#) by "Bob" <boblin@bright.net>

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July 8, 2012

Richard Converse
426 Garnet Ct.
Fort Mill, SC 29708

Andersonville National Historic Site
496 Cemetery Road
Andersonville, GA 31711

I understand that you have a military packet of material about Alonzo Grove Case in the Andersonville Prison archives. He was a prisoner at the prison during the Civil War.

Alonzo Case was taken prisoner at Plymouth, NC on 4/20/1864.
He was paroled on 3/7/1865.

If there is a cost for the material I will send payment.

Sincerely,

Richard Converse



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service
Andersonville National Historic Site
496 Cemetery Road
Andersonville, Georgia 31711
(229) 924-0343



K14(ANDE)

11 July, 2012

Dear Mr. Converse :

Thank you for your inquiry into the prisoner of war experience of Alonzo G. Case.

Alonzo was captured, along with the entire regiment on 20 April 1864 at Plymouth, NC. The majority of the men of the 16th Connecticut were sent to Andersonville Prison. However, **Alonzo Case was not a prisoner at Andersonville.** Andersonville was a prison for enlisted men. The highest ranking prisoner from the 16th Connecticut at Andersonville was Sgt. Major Robert H. Kellogg, who published a book after the war entitled *Life and Death in Rebel Prisons*.

According to the service records, it appears that he was captured with the regiment and while the enlisted men were sent to Andersonville, **he was sent to Camp Asylum in Columbia, SC.**

I am enclosing several documents that may be of interest to you.

The first is a photocopy of the **"Memorandum From Prisoner of War Records"** that indicates that he was **held in Columbia and was paroled 1 March 1865** at N.E. Ferry, NC and was sent an officer's hospital on 5 March.

The second is a page from the **company muster roll** that indicates his **status from January 1863 until May 1865.**

The third is an affidavit by **Lt. Case** indicated that the **non-commissioned officers and privates of the 16th Connecticut Regiment** was sent to Andersonville, Charleston, Columbia, and Florence, SC. This affidavit is dated **1 July 1865.**

I hope that these documents satisfy your needs. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance to you.

Sincerely,

Chris Barr
Park Guide
Andersonville National Historic Site
(229) 924-0343 (ext. 207)
Christopher_barr@nps.gov



NATIONAL ARCHIVES TRUST FUND BOARD NATF Form 85B (rev. 08-2014)

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2. VETERAN (Give last, first, and middle names) Case, Alouzo Grove		3. BRANCH OF SERVICE IN WHICH HE SERVED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARMY <input type="checkbox"/> NAVY <input type="checkbox"/> MARINE CORPS		4. STATE FROM WHICH HE SERVED Connecticut	
5. WAR IN WHICH, OR DATES BETWEEN WHICH, HE SERVED Civil War		6. KIND OF SERVICE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If service was Civil War, UNION SERVICE ONLY. See Instructions. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VOLUNTEER <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR		7. UNIT IN WHICH HE SERVED (Name of regiment or number, company, etc., name of ship) 16th Connecticut Vol Inf	
8. IF SERVICE WAS ARMY, ARM IN WHICH HE SERVED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INFANTRY <input type="checkbox"/> CAVALRY <input type="checkbox"/> ARTILLERY		9. IF OTHER, SPECIFY		10. PENSION/BOUNTY LAND FILE NO. 275 078	
11. IF VETERAN LIVED IN A HOME FOR SOLDIERS, GIVE LOCATION (City and State)		12. NAME OF WIDOW OR OTHER CLAIMANT Invalid, himself		13. PLACE(S) VETERAN LIVED AFTER SERVICE Simsbury, CT	
14. PLACE OF BIRTH (City, County, State, etc.) Simsbury, CT (Hartford)		15. DATE OF BIRTH 6-7-1834		16. PLACE OF DEATH (City, County, State, etc.) Simsbury, CT (Hartford)	
17. DATE OF DEATH 5-6-1902		18. NAME OF WIDOW OR OTHER CLAIMANT Invalid, himself		19. DATE OF DEATH March 26, 1879	
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Prepared By: RDT1F

Unit Phone:

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426 GARNET CT
FORT MILL, SC 29708
USA

RDT1F

Mail
Immediately



Dear Patron:

We regret that the enclosed photocopies are the best we were able to obtain using our normal reproduction process. This is caused primarily by the age and faded conditions of some of the documents from which these copies were made.

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4. VETERAN (Last, first, and middle names) Case, Alvin, Grove	
5. STATE FROM WHICH HE SERVED Connecticut	
6. WAR IN WHICH, OR DATES BETWEEN WHICH, HE SERVED Civil War	
7. TYPE OF SERVICE IN WHICH HE SERVED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARMY <input type="checkbox"/> NAVY <input type="checkbox"/> MARINE CORPS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VOLUNTEER <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR	
8. IF SERVICE WAS CIVIL WAR, UNION SERVICE ONLY. See Instructions.	
9. PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, IF KNOWN	
10. UNIT IN WHICH HE SERVED (Name of regiment or number, company, and, where known, name of unit) 16th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry	
11. IF SERVICE WAS ARMY, ARMED IN WHICH HE SERVED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INFANTRY <input type="checkbox"/> CAVALRY <input type="checkbox"/> ARTILLERY	
12. IF VETERAN LIVED IN A HOME FOR SOLDIERS, GIVE LOCATION (City and State) Hartford, CT	
13. DATE OF BIRTH 6-7-1834	
14. PLACE OF BIRTH (City, County, State, etc.) Simsbury, CT (Hartford)	
15. DATE OF DEATH 5-18-1902	
16. PLACE OF DEATH (City, County, State, etc.) Simsbury, CT (Hartford)	
17. NAME OF WIDOW OR OTHER CLAIMANT Irene, born 1879	
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☐ See the attached form, leaflet, or information sheet

☐ A search was made but there are several soldiers with the same name who served from the same State. We are unable to determine which of them is your subject using the information that you provided. If you can provide the name and/or number of the specific unit in which the soldier served, we will be pleased to search again.

☐ A search was made but there are several soldiers with the same or very similar names serving in the same unit. We are unable to determine which of them is your subject using the information that you provided. The military service records do not normally contain personal information about a soldier or his family. In such cases, we suggest that you visit the National Archives and examine the various files or hire a professional researcher to examine the files for you.

☐ We did not locate a file which matches exactly the information that you provided, however, we did locate a pension application file for the _____ for a soldier named _____ who served in _____ at _____ and died _____ at _____. His widow was _____. If this is your subject, please go to Request and Order Reproductions (<https://eservices.archives.gov/orderonline/>) to place an order online.

☐ The file that you requested (C or XC _____) is not among the records in the National Archives. You must request the file from the Department of Veterans' Affairs. Attached is a list of the VA offices including the one in your region.

DATE SEARCHED	SEARCHER	FILE DESIGNATION
3/11/15	R	CASE, ALVIN GROVE WC 541165

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Service Ticket #: F21-216049826P
 Customer Name: RICHARD K CONVERSE
 Order Date: 03/06/2015 10:24:56

F21-216049826P RDT1F
 RICHARD K CONVERSE
 426 GARNET CT
 FORT MILL, SC 29708
 USA



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| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Pension Application File Pre-Civil War: The cost for copies is \$55. | <input type="checkbox"/> Bounty-Land Warrant Application: The cost for copies is \$30. |

1. Reference Number:
 F

0	2	2	3	1	5	0	3
M	M	D	D	Y	Y	#	#

Reference Number: Enter the date you fill out the form (example – MMDDYY = 012312). Enter the number of the request being submitted in the last two boxes. If you are submitting four forms and this is your second, you would enter 02. A completed reference number example is: 01231202.

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|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. VETERAN (Give last, first, and middle names)
<i>Case, Alouzo Grove</i> | | 3. BRANCH OF SERVICE IN WHICH HE SERVED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARMY <input type="checkbox"/> NAVY <input type="checkbox"/> MARINE CORPS | |
| 4. STATE FROM WHICH HE SERVED
<i>Connecticut</i> | 5. WAR IN WHICH, OR DATES BETWEEN WHICH, HE SERVED
<i>Civil War</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If service was Civil War, UNION SERVICE ONLY. See Instructions. | 6. KIND OF SERVICE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VOLUNTEER <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR |

PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, IF KNOWN

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7. UNIT IN WHICH HE SERVED (Name of regiment or number, company, etc., name of ship)
<i>16th Connecticut Vol Inf</i> | 8. IF SERVICE WAS ARMY, ARM IN WHICH HE SERVED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INFANTRY <input type="checkbox"/> CAVALRY <input type="checkbox"/> ARTILLERY | 9. RANK
<i>LT</i> |
| 10. PENSION/BOUNTY LAND FILE NO.
<i>763025</i> | 11. IF VETERAN LIVED IN A HOME FOR SOLDIERS, GIVE LOCATION (City and State)
<i>—</i> | 12. PLACE(S) VETERAN LIVED AFTER SERVICE
<i>Simsbury, CT</i> |
| 13. DATE OF BIRTH
<i>6-7-1834</i> | 14. PLACE OF BIRTH (City, County, State, etc.)
<i>Simsbury, CT (Hartford County)</i> | 17. NAME OF WIDOW OR OTHER CLAIMANT
<i>Julie S. Chattee Case</i> |
| 15. DATE OF DEATH
<i>5-6-1902</i> | 16. PLACE OF DEATH (City, County, State, etc.)
<i>Simsbury, CT (Hartford County)</i> | <i>5-16-1902</i> |

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We were unable to search for the file you requested above. No payment is required. Your request is returned because:

- ☐ SECTION A.1 IS NOT CHECKED and we are unable to determine which type of file you are requesting.
- ☐ MORE THAN ONE FILE IS CHECKED IN SECTION A 1. Except for Revolutionary War service, these are two different files and must be searched separately.
- ☐ REQUIRED MINIMUM IDENTIFICATION OF VETERAN WAS NOT PROVIDED. Please complete blocks 2 (give full name), 3, 4, 5, and 6 and resubmit your order.
- ☐ MORE THAN ONE VETERAN'S NAME appears in Block 2.
- ☐ THE FILES YOU REQUESTED ABOVE ARE NOT IN THE CUSTODY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. There are no bounty land warrant applications for service after 1855. We do not have pensions based on Confederate service. Please see the instruction sheet for this form or the attached leaflets or information sheets.

SECTION C. METHOD OF PAYMENT PREFERRED AND YOUR SHIPPING ADDRESS (REQUIRED)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> CREDIT CARD FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT of copies (see Instructions for credit cards we can accept) | 4147-0982-5319-2744 | BILL ME (No credit card) |
| Signature: <i>Richard K. Converse</i> | Exp. Date: <i>01/16</i> | Card Validation Code (See Instructions): <i>586</i> |
| Day Time Phone (Required): <i>803-547-0407</i> | | e-mail Address (Preferred): <i>BRConverse@Compserv.net</i> |

Shipping Address	Last Name <i>Converse</i>	First Name, MI <i>Richard K.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (check here if shipping address is same as billing address)	Billing Address	Last Name	First Name, MI
	Street <i>426 Garner Ct</i>				Street	
	City <i>Fort Mill</i>				City	
	State <i>SC</i>				State	
	ZIP or Postal Code <i>29708</i>				ZIP or Postal Code	

DECLARATION FOR ORIGINAL INVALID PENSION.

MUST be executed before a Court of Record or some officer thereof having custody of its seal.

State of Connecticut
County of Hartford } ss.

On this 19th day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven
personally appeared before me A. Judge of Probate, of the District of Danbury
a court of record within and for the County and State aforesaid, Amos G. Case
(Name of Claimant.)
Case, aged 45 years, a resident of Danbury
(Give Town, County, and State; and if you reside in city where
County of Hartford
streets are named and houses are numbered, give name of street and number of house. If you reside in the country, state about how many miles from
State of Connecticut, who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the
nearest Post Office, identical Amos G. Case who entered service under the name of
(Name of Claimant.)
Amos G. Case on the 7th day of Aug.,
1861 as Private in company "B" of the 15th regiment of Conn. Inf. Vols
(Give rank.)
commanded by Capt. Chas. W. Morse and was
(Name of Company's Commander. If upon any General's Staff, state that fact.)
DISCHARGED at Camp Annalesville on the 15th day of
May 1865; by reason of services being no longer required
that his personal description is as follows: Age, 45 years; height, 5 feet 11 inches; complexion, light
light; hair, light; eyes, blue. That while a member of the organization
aforesaid, in the service and in the line of his duty at near Protopomoth in the State of
Pa., on or about the 15th day of Sept., 1863, he contracted
chills and fever caused by exposure
(Here state name or nature
of disease, or the location of the wound or injury. If disabled by disease, state fully its causes; if by wound or injury, the precise manner in which
received.)

That he was treated in hospitals as follows: In prison Columbia
S. C. Dec. 1864 about one month.
(Here state the names or numbers and the localities of all hospitals in which treated, and
the dates of treatment.)

That he has never been employed in the military or naval service otherwise than as stated above except
as 1st Lieut.
(Here state
what the service was, whether prior or subsequent to that stated above, and the dates at which it began and ended.)

That since the 15th day of May A. D. 1865, he has not been employed in the military
(Give date of last discharge from the service.)
or naval service of the United States. That since leaving the service this applicant has resided in the
Town of Danbury in the State of Conn.
(Town or City.)

and his occupation has been that of a Farmer. That prior to his entry into
the service above named he was a man of good, sound, physical health, being when enrolled a Farmer.
That he is now wholly or in part disabled from obtaining his subsistence by manual labor by reason of his
injuries above described, received in the service of the United States; and he therefore makes this declaration
for the purpose of being placed on the invalid pension roll of the United States.

He hereby appoints, with full power of substitution and revocation,

GEORGE E. LEMON

OF WASHINGTON, D. C., his true and lawful Attorney, to prosecute his claim. That he has never
(If previous application has
received no applied for a pension. That his Post Office Address is Danbury
been made, give number of claim if possible.)
county of Hartford, State of Conn.

Two witnesses to Claimant's Signature sign here:

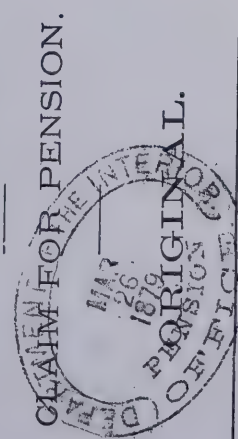
(1) Simour Pettibone
(2) Henry B. Greager

S. Amos G. Case
(Claimant's Signature.)

[OVER.]

This Blank is Prepared by GEORGE E. LEMON, of Washington, D. C., and is Exclusively for his Use.

INVALID.



George E. Lemon Applicant.
Feb 21 '62 16th Regt.
S. A. Hurlbut, M. C.,
Fourth Congressional District, Illinois,
Late Major General U. S. Vols.

Enlisted Aug 7th 1862.
Discharged May 15th 1865.
Vols.

FILED BY
GEORGE E. LEMON,
ATTORNEY,
Post-Office Lock Box 47, WASHINGTON, D. C.
No further payment

As this may reach the hands of some persons unacquainted with this House, we append hereto, as specimens of the testimonials in our possession, copies of letters from several gentlemen, distinguished politically and militarily, and widely known throughout the United States:

BEVIERE, ILLINOIS, October 24, 1875.
I take great pleasure in recommending Captain George E. LEMON, now of Washington, D. C., to all persons who may have claims to settle or other business to prosecute before the Departments at Washington. I know him to be thoroughly qualified, well acquainted with the laws, and with Department rules in all matters growing out of the late War, especially in the Paymaster's and Quartermaster's offices. I have had occasion to employ him for friends of mine, also, in the soliciting of patents, and have found him very active, well informed, and successful. As a gallant officer during the war, and an honorable and successful practitioner, I recommend him strongly to all who may need his services.

S. A. HURLBUT, M. C.,
Fourth Congressional District, Illinois,
Late Major General U. S. Vols.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 3, 1875.

From several years' acquaintance with Captain George E. LEMON, of this city, I cheerfully commend him as a gentleman of integrity and worth, and well qualified to attend to the collection of Bounty and other Claims against the Government. His experience in that line gives him superior advantages.

W. P. SPRAGUE, M. C.,
Fifteenth District of Ohio.
JAS. D. STRAWBRIDGE, M. C.,
Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, BOISE CITY,
IDAHO TERRITORY, September 5, 1876.
Captain GEORGE E. LEMON, Attorney and Agent for the collection of war claims at Washington City, is a thorough, able, and exceedingly well-informed man of business of high character, and entirely responsible. I can assure all having war claims requiring adjustment that their interests cannot be confided to safer hands.

M. BRAYMAN,
Governor of Idaho and late Maj. Gen. Vols.

Any person desiring information as to my standing and responsibility will, on request, be furnished with a satisfactory reference in his vicinity or Congressional District.

MAKING NO CHARGE IN PENSION AND BOUNTY CLAIMS UNLESS SUCCESSFUL, I REQUEST POSTAL STAMPS FOR REPLIES AND FOR RETURN OF PAPERS.

Also personally appeared Symour Pettibone, residing at Simsbury, and Henry W. Ensign, residing at Simsbury, persons whom I certify to be respectable and entitled to credit, and who, being by me duly sworn, say they were present and saw George E. Lemon the claimant, sign his name (or make his mark) to the foregoing declaration; that they have every reason to believe, from the appearance of said claimant and their acquaintance with him, that he is the identical person he represents himself to be; and that they have no interest in the prosecution of this claim.

(1) Symour Pettibone
(2) Henry W. Ensign
(Signatures of witnesses to identify of applicant.)

Two witnesses to signatures of identifying witnesses sign here:

(1) Thomas G. Mace
(2) William C. Mathews

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED before me this 19th day of March A. D. 1879; and I hereby certify that the contents of the above declaration, &c., were fully made known and explained to the applicant and witnesses, before swearing thereto, including the words _____
(If any words have been erased in the application, enter them here.)



_____, erased, and the words _____
(If any words have been added in place of any erased, enter them here.)

_____, added; and that I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of this claim.

John C. Roberts
(Signature.)
Judge of Probate
(Official character.)

THE OFFICER BEFORE WHOM THIS DECLARATION IS EXECUTED MUST BE SURE AND NOTE IN HIS CERTIFICATE ALL ERASURES AND INTERLINEATIONS, AS INDICATED ABOVE.

This application **MUST** be acknowledged by the claimant and identifying witnesses before a Judge, Clerk, or Deputy Clerk of a Court of Record under the seal of the Court; if not so acknowledged it will be **WORTHLESS**.
ONE EXCEPTION.—Where an applicant resides more than twenty-five miles from any place at which a court is holden, upon being notified of the fact I will endeavor to have a suitable person designated, under an authority given to the Commissioner of Pensions for that purpose, before whom the declaration may be made.

War Department,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., Dec 3rd, 1879.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from your Office of application for Pension No. 275078, and to return it herewith, with such information as is furnished by the files of this Office.

It appears from the Rolls on file in this Office that Alonzo I Case was enrolled on the 7th day of August, 1862 at Simsbury, in Co. E 16th Regiment of Conn Volunteers, to serve 3 years or during the war, and mustered into service as a 1st Serjt on the 24th day of August, 1862, at Hartford, in Co. E, 16th Regiment of Conn Volunteers, to serve 3 years, or during the war. On the Muster Rolls of Co. E of that Regiment, for the months of from muster in to Dec 31st, 1862, he is reported present for duty.

Jan'y + Feby 2nd Lieut, promoted Jan'y 13. 1863.

"He was discharged to date January 13. 1863, for promotion to 2nd Lieutenant same Company and Regiment."

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. [Signature]

Assistant Adjutant General.

The Commissioner of Pensions,

Washington, D. C.

14406, B. Adv. (CB) 1879.

H. A. J. [Signature]

ancestry U.S., Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934 for Alonzo G ...

Carter, Lewis--Case, Henry O.

Related Content

Tools ▾

Save ▾

(2-11-4)				
NAME OF SOLDIER: <i>Case, Alonzo G.</i>				
NAME OF DEPENDENT: <i>Widow, Case, Julia S.</i>				
SERVICE: <i>1st Lt. E, 16 Conn. Inf.</i>				
DATE OF FILING.	CLASS.	APPLICATION NO.	CERTIFICATE NO.	STATE FROM WHICH FILED.
<i>1879 Mar 26</i>	<i>Invalid,</i>	<i>275,078</i>	<i>203402</i>	<i>Conn.</i>
<i>1902 May 16</i>	<i>Widow,</i>	<i>763,025</i>	<i>541650</i>	
	<i>Minor,</i>			
ATTORNEY:				
REMARKS: <i>JS</i>				

*Julia S Case applying
for a Civil War Pension
(Alonzo's widowed wife)*

*US Civil War Pension law
was passed July 14, 1862*

Julia S Case applying
for a Civil War Pension
(Aloyo's widowed wife)

US Civil War Pension law
was passed July 14, 1862



(1-11)

NAME OF SOLDIER: Case, Alonzo G.

NAME OF DEPENDENT: Widow, Case, Julia S.
Minor,

SERVICE: 1st Lt. E. 16 Conn. Inf.

DATE OF FILING.	CLASS.	APPLICATION NO.	CERTIFICATE NO.	STATE FROM WHICH FILED.
1879 Mar 26	Invalid,	275,078	203402	Conn.
1902 May 16	Widow,	763,025	541650	
	Minor,			

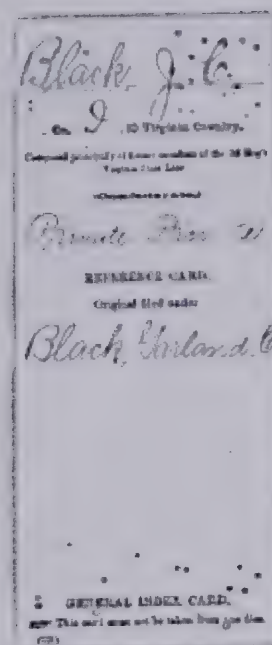
ATTORNEY:

REMARKS: AS

Detailed Soldier Record

Click on the question marks for help with this form.

Alonzo G. Case (First_Last)
Regiment Name 16 Connecticut Infantry.
Side Union
Company ? E
Soldier's Rank_In ? 1 Sgt.
Soldier's Rank_Out ? 1 Lt.
Alternate Name ?
Notes
Film Number M535 roll 3



The information for the Soldier Records on this site was taken from a General Index Card like this one. (SAMPLE)

\$ 10,008.64

\$ 91,407.13

\$ 102,068.37

\$ 38,000.00

\$ 13,617.37

\$ 37,048.40
\$ 292,149.91

April 1864 MIA
at Plymouth, NC

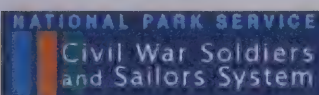
Dec 1864 - Feb 1865

Absent Prisoner of War
taken at Plymouth, NC

April 20, 1864

April 20, 1864 confined
at Camp Ashley Columbia, SC





MAIN INFO TOOLS EMAIL

SOLDIERS SAILORS REGIMENTS PRISONERS CEMETERIES BATTLES MEDALS PARKS

Andersonville PRISON RECORDS



- [New Search](#)
- [Search Fort McHenry Prison](#)

_____/ CASE, ALONZO G./

Side	Union
Unit Name	16 Connecticut Infantry
Regiment	16
State	Connecticut
Function	Infantry
Company	E
Rank	Lieutenant
Type	Held at Andersonville and survived
Capture Date	04/20/1864
Capture Site	Plymouth, NC
Alternate Name	None
Remarks	PAROLED 3/7/1865 AT NE FERRY NC ALSO HELD AT CAMP ASYLUM, COLUMBIA SC.

BOSTON,

3-402.

Certificate No. 203402
Name, Alonzo G. Case Department of the Interior,
BUREAU OF PENSIONS,

Washington, D. C., January 15, 1898.

SIR:

In forwarding to the pension agent the executed voucher for your next quarterly payment please favor me by returning this circular to him with replies to the questions enumerated below.

Very respectfully,

W. H. Grandt

Commissioner of Pensions.

First. Are you married? If so, please state your wife's full name and her maiden name.

Answer. Yes. Julia G. Case Julia G. Schaffee

Second. When, where, and by whom were you married?

Answer. Oct 19, 1859. Linsburg, Wfd Co, Conn. Rev Joseph Vinton

Third. What record of marriage exists?

Answer. Certificate & Record at Town Clerks Office Linsburg

Fourth. Were you previously married? If so, please state the name of your former wife and the date and place of her death or divorce.

Answer. No

Fifth. Have you any children living? If so, please state their names and the dates of their birth.

Answer. 6. Lillie I Case, Selby, born Aug 10, 1860. Alfred I. Case
born Jan 12, 1866. Oliver P Case born Jan 6, 1868. Charles P. Case
born June 12, 1870. Burton E Case, born Aug 19, 1872. Julia A. Case
born Oct 29, 1874.

Date of reply, June 4, 1898

0-8

(Signature.)

5301b750ml-98

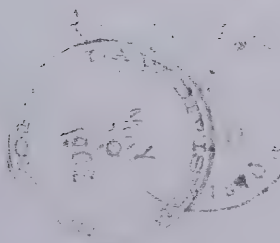
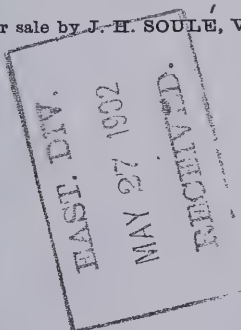
Application for Accrued Pension.

WIDOWS.

Certificate No. 203 402

Pensioner Alongo G. Case

For sale by J. H. SOULE, Washington, D. C.



Application for Accrued Pension.

(WIDOWS.)

Norm

State of Connecticut, County of Hartford, ss :

ON THIS 9th day of May, 1902, personally appeared Julia S. Case, who, being duly sworn, declares that she is the lawful widow of Alonso G. Case, deceased; that he died on the 5th day of May, 1892, that he had been granted a pension by Certificate No. 203402, which is herewith returned (if not, state why not)

that he had been paid the pension by the Pension Agent at Boston, Mass. up to the 11th day of March, 1892, after which date he had not been employed or paid in the Army, Navy or Marine service of the United States, except

; that she was married to the said Alonso G. Case on the 19th day of October, 1889, at Simsbury, in the State of Conn.; that her name before said marriage was Julia S. Chaffer.

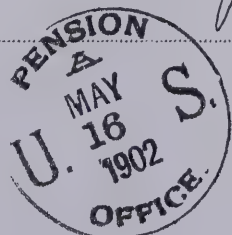
; that she had (or had not) been previously married; that her husband had (or had not) been previously married; that she hereby makes application for the pension which had accrued on the aforesaid Certificate to the date of death; and that her residence is No.

Street, City of Simsbury
County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, and her Post-Office address is the same

Julia S. Case
Widow's signature

Also personally appeared Lucius W. Bigelow, residing at Simsbury, Conn., and Julia Case Crosby, residing at Hartford, Conn., who, being duly sworn, say that they were present and saw Julia S. Case sign her name (or make her mark) to the foregoing declaration; that they know her to be the lawful widow of Alonso G. Case, who died on the 5th day of May, 1892, and that their means of knowledge that said parties were husband and wife, and that the husband died on said date, are as follows:

an acquaintance with the family for many years and both were present at the funeral



Lucius W. Bigelow
Julia Case Crosby
Signatures of witnesses

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 9th day of May, 1902 and I certify that the affiants are reputable persons; that they know the contents of their depositions, and that their statements are entitled to full faith and credit. I further certify that I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the above claim.

Lorenzo S. Bourne
Official signature
Notary Public
Official character

all

major civil

D Declaration for Original Pension of a Widow—Child or Children under Sixteen years of age Surviving. *MM*

To be executed before some officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes. The official character and signature of any such officer not required by law to use a seal must be certified by the clerk of the proper court, giving dates of beginning and close of official term. If certificate on file, so state.

State of Connecticut, County of Hartford, ss:

ON THIS 9th day of May, A. D. one thousand ~~eight~~ ^{one} hundred and ~~ninety~~ ^{two} personally appeared before me, a Notary Public within and for the county and State aforesaid Julia S. Case

aged 62 years, who, being duly sworn according to law, makes the following declaration in order to obtain the pension provided by Acts of Congress granting pensions to widows: That she is the widow of Alonzo G. Case

who Enlisted under the name of Alonzo G. Case at Simsbury Conn., on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1862.

in Co. E. 16th Regiment, Conn. vol. Inf. in the war of the Rebellion, who 2 contracted malaria poisoning, and resulting emaciation and resulting disease of nervous system and lungs (asthma) from which he died

on the 3rd day of May, 1902, A. D. 18, who bore at the time of his ~~death~~ ^{discharge} the rank of Treatment in 3rd African organization; that she was married under the name of Julia S. Chaffee to said Alonzo G. Case

on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1859, by Rev. J. Vinton at Simsbury Conn., there being no legal barrier to such marriage, that neither she nor her husband had been previously married 4

that she has to the present date remained his widow; that the following are the names and dates of birth of all his legitimate children yet surviving who were under sixteen years of age at the father's death, to wit:

HIS BY HERSELF.

born....., 18.....

born....., 18.....

born....., 18.....

born....., 18.....

born....., 18.....

born....., 18.....

HIS BY A FORMER MARRIAGE.

born....., 18.....

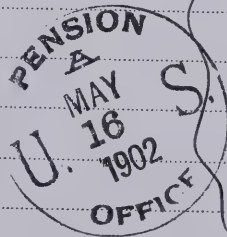
born....., 18.....

born....., 18.....

born....., 18.....

born....., 18.....

born....., 18.....



That she has not abandoned the support of any one of his children, but that they are still under her care or maintenance 5

that she has not in any manner been engaged in, or aided or abetted, the rebellion in the United States; that no prior application, has been filed 6 by claimant but a pension had been granted the Soldier by cert. # 203402

She hereby appoints, with full power of substitution and revocation, THE ADJUTANT GENERAL of STATE OF CONNECTICUT

her attorney to prosecute the above claim; that her residence is No. street

Simsbury Conn. and her post-office address is Simsbury
Hartford Co. Conn.
L. Herms W. Bigelow
Julia Case Crosby
Two witnesses who can write sign here

Julia S. Case
Signature of claimant

Also personally appeared Lucius W Bigelow residing at No. _____ in _____ street, in Simsbury Conn. and Julia Case Crosby residing at No. 240 in Sargent street, in Hartford Conn., persons whom I certify to be respectable and entitled to credit, and who, being by me duly sworn, say that they were present and saw Julia S. Case, the claimant, sign her name (make her mark) to the foregoing declaration; that they have every reason to believe, from the appearance of said claimant and their acquaintance with her, that she is the identical person she represents herself to be; and that they have no interest in the prosecution of this claim.

Lucius W Bigelow
Julia Case Crosby
Signatures of witnesses

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9th day of May, A. D. 1902

and I hereby certify that the contents of the above declaration, &c., were fully made known and explained to the applicant and witnesses before swearing, including the words _____

_____ erased, and the words _____

_____ added;

and that I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of this claim.

Loango D. Barrowe
Official signature
Notary Public
Official character

[L. S.]

- 1 State company and regiment, if in army; or vessel and rank, if in navy.
- 2 State nature of wounds and all circumstances attending them, or the disease and manner in which it was incurred, in either case showing soldier's death to have been the sequence.
- 3 "In the service aforesaid," or otherwise.
- 4 If either have been previously married, so state, and give date of death or divorce of former spouse.
- 5 For such children as are not under her care, claimant should account.
- 6 If prior application has been filed, either by soldier or widow, so state, giving number assigned to it.

All the blanks in this form should be carefully filled and the requirements of the notes strictly observed.
Declarations and other papers should be as legible and as clear in statement as possible.

Where any evidence is already on file in any department of the Government, a definite description of and specific reference to it will render it available in any subsequent claim.

The post-office address (naming street and number in all large cities) of the applicant, a'torney, and witnesses should be embodied in or accompany every application, and all evidence in each claim; and each change of residence of said parties, while communicating with the Pension Office or the pension agents, should be stated.

Pensions are, by law, exempted from any liability on account of the obligations of the pensioners, and no lien upon them can be recognized.

All facts, testimony of which is required to establish a claim, must be proven by the affidavits of two or more credible witnesses unless other evidence is specified.

The statements of claimants, unless duly corroborated, are not accepted as evidence.

Testimony in support of allegations made in a declaration may be taken before any officer whose authority and signature are duly certified, and who shall disclaim any interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of the claim.

With all claims for arrears, increase, or restoration to the rolls, the original pension certificate must be returned, or explanation of its absence must be given under oath.

To facilitate the adjudication of claims, all the requisite evidence that is available should be forwarded with the application.

D
D

WIDOW MOR

CLAIM FOR PENSION.

WITH CHILDREN.

ORIGINAL.

APPLICANT.

Julia S. Case

WIDOW OF Alonso G Case

Stunt Co. & 16th REGT.

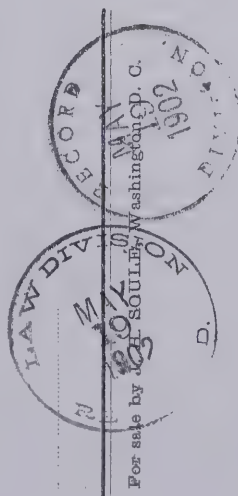
VOLS.

Quinn, Inf

FILED BY

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.



Medical Certificate of Death In Town of Shimshung Conn
of

To be filed by Physician, if any; otherwise by Health Officer or Medical Examiner.

I certify that I attended Alonso G. Guse
in his last illness, and to the best of my knowledge and belief the cause
of his death was as hereinafter written:Primary or chief cause, obstructive poisoning Duration eight
Secondary or contributing, emaciation and wasting years yearsRemarks, See opposite side. disorder of nervous system and lungsWitness my hand this 4th day of May, 1902Signature (with official title) Arnold Henry Pitt

Statistical Record

The facts required, to be given by a relative or other responsible person.

- 1 Full name of deceased, Alonso G. Guse Erase words not needed.
2 Name of last husband, any, if Mar.
3 Place of death, No. Shimshung Ct Street, Ward.
4 Town or city, Shimshung Families in house, 2
5 Occupation, Shimshung
6 Residence at time of death, Shimshung Ct
7 Date { year 1902 (8) Date { year 1894 (9) Age { year 67
of { month May of { month June { month 17
Death { day 5 Birth { day 7 { day 29
- 10 Sex, Male (11) Color: White, Black { Negro Erase words not needed.
Town { Indian, Chinese, Japanese.
State or Country.
- 12 Birthplace, Shimshung Ct
13 Father's name, John Guse
Town Shimshung State or Country Ct
14 Birthplace, Shimshung
15 Mother's maiden name, Adriana G. Phelps
Town Shimshung State or Country Ct
16 Birthplace, Shimshung
17 Place of burial, Shimshung Ct

Information given by

Signature of undertaker, or person

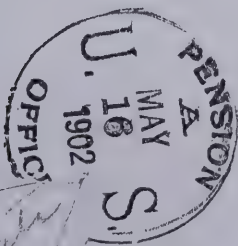
Alonso G. GuseWm H. PhelpsAddress, Shimshung CtAddress, Shimshung Ct

No permit for Burial can be obtained without a proper certificate.

I hereby certify the foregoing
to be a true copy of the death
certificate of Alonso G. Guse of
Shimshung Conn as returned to this
office for record

Shimshung May 9th 1902Attest

Arnold S. Chapman
Register of Births, Marriages
and Deaths



THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF CONNECTICUT,
HARTFORD.

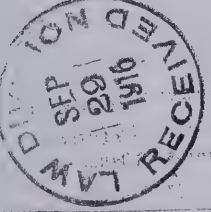
Filed by

Number 541650
Name Julia S. Case
Soldier George S. Case
Service Co. B. 16 Regt.
Company 1st Regt.

Claim for Pension.
WIDOW.

ACT OF APRIL 19, 1908

Sept. 8-1916



To increase the pension of widows, minor children, and so forth, of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late civil war, the war with Mexico, the various Indian wars, and so forth, and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late civil war.

AN ACT

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this Act the rate of pension for widows, minor children under the age of sixteen years, and helpless minors as defined by existing laws, now on the roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll and entitled to receive a less rate than hereinafter provided, shall be twelve dollars per month; and nothing herein shall be construed to affect the existing allowance of two dollars per month for each child under the age of sixteen years and for each helpless child; and all Acts or parts of Acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed: *Provided, however,* That this Act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any Act, late civil war, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving the death to be the result of his army or navy service, be placed on the pension roll from the date of the filing of her application therefor under this Act at the rate of twelve dollars per month during her widowhood, provided that said widow shall have married said soldier or sailor prior to June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety; and the benefits of this section shall include those widows whose husbands, it being, would have a pensionable status under the joint Resolutions of February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five; July first, nineteen hundred and two, and June twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and six.

Sec. 3. That no claim agent or attorney shall be recognized in the adjudication of claims under the first section of this Act, and that no agent, attorney, or other person engaged in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting any claim under the provisions of the second section of this Act shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive, or retain for such services in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting such claim a sum greater than ten dollars, which sum shall be payable only upon the order of the Commissioner of Pensions by the pension agent making payment of the pension allowed; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or who shall wrongfully withhold from the pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of a pension or claim allowed or due every such offense, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Approved April 19, 1908

Sept. 8-1916

The Special attention of Physicians is respectfully invited to the remarks below,
and to the lists of diseases therein printed.

Exact information greatly enhances the value of vital statistics.

Permit for burial is forbidden, if "Heart Failure" or a synonym is given as the only
cause of death.

ABORTION AND MISCARRIAGE—Cause, Mode of
Death and Period of Gestation.

ABSCESS—Location and Cause, if any.

ASPHYXIA—Cause.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS—Variety. Whether
probably Zymotic (Cerebro-Spinal Fever), or
a simple Inflammation.

CHILD BIRTH—Circumstances producing Death.

CANCER—Variety and Seat.

CALCULUS—Mode of Death. Whether after
Operation.

CONVULSIONS—Variety. Whether Epileptic,
Puerperal, Uræmic, etc.

DISEASE OF HEART—Variety. Valves involved,
if any.

ENTERITIS AND GASTRO-ENTERITIS—Whether
Diarrhoeal or not.

ERYSIPELAS—Seat and Cause. If Traumatic,
how produced.

FRACTURES—Cause, and Mode of Death. (State
nature of Accident, etc., clearly.)

GANGRENE—Seat and Cause.

GASTRITIS—Whether Simple or from a Definite
Cause.

INSANITY—Variety, and Mode of Death.

MENINGITIS—Whether Simple, Tubercular or
Traumatic. Cerebral or Spinal.

METRITIS—Whether Puerperal or not.

OVARIAN TUMOR—Mode of Death. Whether
Operation.

PARALYSIS—Variety and Cause.

PERITONITIS—Whether Simple, Puerperal, Trau-
matic, etc., and, if the last, how produced.

PREMATURE BIRTH—Probable Cause. Fœtal
Age.

PRETERNATURAL OR ABNORMAL BIRTH—Manner
of.

SMALL POX—Whether Vaccinated.

TETANUS—Whether Idiopathic or Traumatic.
Nature of Antecedent Injury, if any, and
how produced.

TUMOR—Location, Variety, and Mode of Death.
Whether Operation.

URÆMIA—Cause or Associate Affection. Whether
Puerperal.

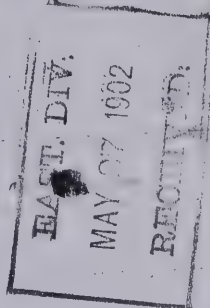
WOUNDS—Cause, Variety, Seat, and Mode of
Death.

As deaths from some of these causes may be
due to poison, accident or violence, the cause
should be stated before a permit for burial is
granted.

Specify every *Surgical Operation* with fatal
result, and state the disease which necessitated it.

This Certificate received for record on the day

of 190



Sept. 8. 1916.
Act of April 10, 1900.

DECLARATION FOR WIDOW'S PENSION.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD.

On this 20th day of September, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and sixteen
personally appeared before me, a Notary Public,
and for the county and State aforesaid, Julia S. Case, aged 77
years, a resident of HARTFORD, county of HARTFORD, State
of CONNECTICUT, who, being duly sworn according to law, makes the following declaration in order to obtain
pension under the provisions of the ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED APRIL 10, 1900. Sept. 8. 1916

That she is the widow of Alonzo G. Case, who was
Commissioned under the name of Alonzo G. Case, at
Pittsburg, Mo., on the 7th day of August, 1862,
and honorably discharged May 15, 1865, having served ninety days or more during the late civil war.
That he also served no other service.
(Here give a complete statement of all other services, if any.)

That he was not in the military or naval service of the United States otherwise than as stated above.

That she was married under the name of Julia S. Chaffee
to said soldier at Pittsburg, Mo., on the 19th day
of October, 1859, by Rev. Joseph Vinton;
that there was no legal barrier to the marriage; that she had not been previously married; that the soldier had not
been previously married.
(If there was a prior marriage of either, the date and place of divorce of former consort or consorts should be stated.)
She was born July 1, 1839, Pittsburg, Mo.

and that neither she nor said soldier married otherwise than as stated above.

That the said soldier died May 5, 1902, at Pittsburg, Mo.;
that she was not divorced from him, and that she has not remarried since his death.

That the said soldier left the following named children who are now living and under sixteen years of age, to wit:
(If the soldier left no children, the claimant should so state.)

born, 1, at
born, 1, at
born, 1, at

That she has heretofore applied for pension under a Pensioner by -
Cert. #541650.
(If prior application has been made, the number thereof, the service on which it was based,
and the name of the soldier should be stated.)

That she hereby appoints THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF CONNECTICUT, her true and lawful attorney to prosecute
her claim. That her post office address is 117 Pine St. HARTFORD.

County of HARTFORD, State of CONNECTICUT.

Attest: (1)

(2)

Julia S. Case
(Claimant's signature in full.)

Also personally appeared _____, residing in _____

and _____, residing in _____

persons whom I certify to be respectable and entitled to credit, and who, being
by me duly sworn, say they were present and saw _____, the
claimant, sign her name (or make her mark) to the foregoing declaration; that they have every reason to believe, from the appearance
of said claimant and their acquaintance with her of _____ years and _____ years, respectively, that she is the identical
person she represents herself to be, and that they have no interest in the prosecution of this claim.

(1) _____
(2) _____
(Signatures of witnesses.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of September, A. D. 1916

and I hereby certify that the contents of the above declaration, etc., were fully made known and explained
to the applicant and witnesses before swearing, including the words _____

erased, and the words _____

added; and that I have no

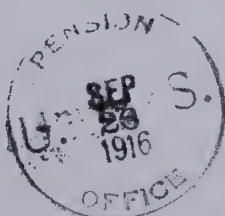
[L. S.]

interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of this claim.

L. D. Converse
(Signature)

NOTARY PUBLIC, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
(Official character.)

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.



No fee to be charged when this blank is used.

To be recognized without fee
as Officer of State.

JULIA S CASE

3-1081

HARTFORD CONN

541650

MAY WID

249 N OXFORD ST

DROP REPORT—PENSIONER

Cert. No.

Pensioner

Soldier

Service

Class May Widows

Group 3

LAW DIVISION

....., 192
In the above-described case a declaration filed
in this Division indicates that said pensioner died
....., 19.....

H. P. WILLEY,
Per *Chief, Law Division.*

DISBURSING DIVISION

APR 7 1923, 192

Check No. 8517803 \$ 30

dated APR 4-1923, Section 8

returned by postmaster with information that the
above-described pensioner died Mich 26
1923, has been canceled.

EL E. E. MILLER,
Per *Disbursing Clerk.*

FINANCE DIVISION

APR 12 1923, 192

The name of the above-described pensioner who
was last paid at the rate of \$ 30 per month
to MAR 4 1923, 19....., has this day
been dropped from the roll because of death
Mich. 26. 1923.

O. J. RANDALL

Chief, Finance Division.

Ms B41, 250

Julia Case



Erection of the Monuments Selected passages

At the business meeting of the [CVI]Sixteenth Regiment, held at Hagerstown, Md., September 16th, 1889, General J. B. Clapp, presented a resolution asking for a committee of five to take action for the erection of a monument to the regiment on Antietam battlefield. The executive committee, consisting of Col. F. W. Cheney, General John B. Clapp, Captain T. B. Robinson, **Lieutenant A. G. Case**, Corporal W. G. Hooker, and Colonel B. F. Blakeslee, was given power to make inquiries concerning location, price of land, plan and manner of subscription, and legislative aid.

At the reunion held in Bristol, Ct., September 17th, 1891, Colonel F. W. Cheney reported that he had purchased a lot of land, ten acres in extent, at Sharpsburg, Md., embracing the position held by the regiment at Antietam battle, September 17th, 1862. He formally presented a deed of this lot to the **Sixteenth** C. V. Association. On this lot the monument was afterward erected.

The ground on which to erect a monument for the Eighth was purchased by Colonel John S. Lane, and presented to that regiment by him.

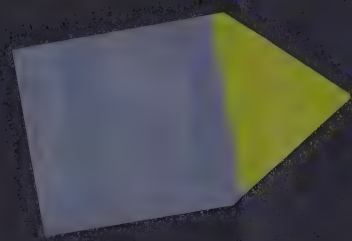
Eighth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Regiments took action and appointed committees with full power to have the monuments erected at Antietam. By invitation of Colonel J. C. Broatch and General J. B. Clapp, these committees met together and decided to co-operate in the work. Mr. Clapp was made Chairman, and Mr. Broatch, Secretary. A circular was issued asking for designs from various firms with estimates of cost. After careful consideration the contract for the monuments of the Eighth and Eleventh was awarded to Stephen Maslen, Hartford. Those of the Fourteenth and Sixteenth to Smith Granite Company, Westerly, R. I.

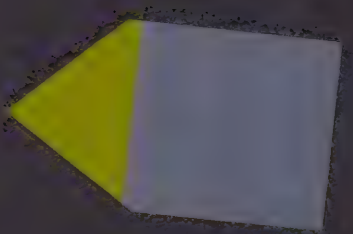
It was decided to have a joint excursion for the dedication, to start Monday, October 8, 1894. The literary programme was placed in charge of Colonel J. W. Knowlton to arrange. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad offered special rates and accommodations, which were accepted. The management of all details was entrusted to Mr. Broatch, who issued the circulars and made all necessary arrangements. The preparation of the itinerary, booking of excursionists at hotels in Gettysburg and iri families at Sharpsburg, was placed in the hands of Chaplain H. S. Stevens, who was untiring in his efforts to provide for the comfort and convenience-of the party. The regimental committees were as follows:

Eighth Regiment — John S. Lane, Henry R. Jones, Isaac Williams, Harlow Chapin, Frederick Gallup.

Eleventh Regiment — P. W. Ambler, H. A. Eastman, W. W. Fulkerson, G. M. Southmayd, S. Deforest.

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Sixteenth Regiment — J. B. Clapp, **A. G. Case**, George Q. Whitney, N., L. Hope, W. H. Lockwood.

Dedication:

On the morning of the nth, many are early astir, taking a stroll over the fields, locating the place where they bivouaced, or charged, or lay through long hours of danger, when these hillsides were ploughed by cannon-shot and sown with musket-balls. Some find the place where, wounded, they lay through the whole day and night of the bloody strife. Some find bullets and other grim reminders of the past.

At 1 o'clock all the party, with many from the village, gather near — Bloody Lane," for the dedication of the Fourteenth Regiment Monument. A substantial platform had been erected near the obelisk for the use of the speakers and singers. This was so constructed as to be quickly taken down and put up again, and was used for the exercises at each of the monuments. A double male quartette of veterans had been organized on the train, and the songs rendered by them made one of the most pleasing features of the celebration. The names of those composing this choir are: F W. White, leader, Seventh C. V.; S. J. Nettleton, **Eighth**; Frederick Gallup, Eighth; Charles Jackson, **Eighth** ; George D. Reith, **Sixteenth**; Charles F. Bowen, **Sixteenth** ; **John E. Case, Sixteenth** ; T. T. Wilsdon, **Sixteenth** ; Oscar P. Keith, Third R. I. Cavalry ; De W.C. Pond, Stephen Maslen.

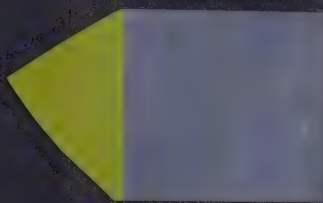
Capt. Henry R. Jones.

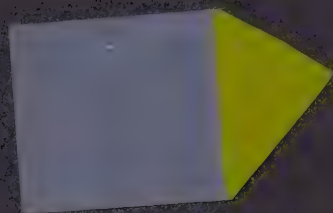
Dedication Speech for Eighth CVI Monument

Comrades and Friends:

We stand on hallowed ground. The story of this spot, written in blood in 1862, has passed into the history of the Republic, and each loyal commonwealth, whose sons here did battle for the Union, has a share in the gallant record. The survivors of four Connecticut regiments are here to-day to dedicate perpetual memorials of their several organizations. On one pilgrimage, and with a common aim, they are come, and each brings a tribute of loving remembrance for the comrade who here won a victor's laurels and a victor's grave.

This hour, with its reminiscent story, belongs in a special manner to the **Eight Connecticut Volunteers**, and it is of them, for them, and to them that I shall briefly speak. In complying with the request to prepare an address for this occasion two difficulties have been encountered. First, there was a hesitation in withdrawing the service of my own regiment from that vast record of heroic deeds of which it forms a page, lest I might seem to be overmuch praising the survivors, for whom I speak. But there came to me these words of Dr. Bushnell's grand commemoration address : "It is the ammunition spent that gains the battle, not the ammunition brought off the field. These dead are the spent ammunition of the war, and theirs above all is the victory." The other difficulty was, that the mention of single deeds of valor, must necessarily be omitted; where every man was a hero a choice of names seemed impossible,





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and where leader and rank and file together threw themselves into the breach, they should have a common eulogy in their common death.

When, in the dark days of the summer of 1861, President Lincoln issued the call for volunteers for three years, Connecticut promptly responded. Regiments were organized and sent to the front with all possible speed. The Fourth, Fifth and Sixth were soon filled, and volunteers for the Seventh came forward in such numbers that the overplus - the New Hartford Company - formed the nucleus of the Eighth, and were ordered into camp in Hartford early in September. By the 15th the regiment was full, and the gallant Edward Harland, who won his spurs in the three months' service, commissioned as Colonel.

The regiment was well officered, and the rank and file represented the best blood and sinew of six counties. Hartford sent two officers and nine men ; Bridgeport one officer and eight men; Norwich the officer and thirty-three men of Company D. The rest were country boys; Meriden, which sent a company under Captain Upham, and Norwalk, which sent a detachment under Captain Fowler, being then but thrifty villages. The regiment, as it left **Hartford** for **Annapolis**, October 17th, 1861, halting at **Jamaica, L. I.**, where it encamped two weeks, mustered over one thousand strong. Some were scholars; some were farmers; some were artisans or laborers- plain men who had never heard of Thermopyl or Sempach, but whose breasts burned the fire of Leonidas at the pass; of Winkelried, as he gathered to his bosom the Austrian spears and "made way for liberty." The inspiration of an exalted patriotism made heroes of them all.

They were men that day who would stand alone.
On the bridge Horatius kept;
They were men who would fight at Marathon,
Who would battle with Stark at Bennington.
When flashing from sabre and flint-lock gun,
The fires of freedom leapt.

Such was the heart and fibre of the men who embarked at **Annapolis**, November 6, to take part in that famous Burnside expedition. We can but briefly follow the stormy and tedious voyage, the engagements at **Roanoke Island** and at **Newbern**, where the **Eighth** were among the first over the ramparts, and where two men of the regiment were killed and four wounded.

At **Fort Macon**, worn with the long siege, with ranks depleted by sickness, and forty dying of typhoid fever, the **Eighth** did most arduous service. Ordered forward to pick off the rebel gunners, eight men were killed and twenty wounded before the fort capitulated. Colonel Harland was ill, Major Appleman wounded, and no field officer of the regiment was present to receive the surrendered flag, which trophy the **Eighth** had fairly won.

Tediously the early summer of 1862 wore away to the soldiers encamped on the banks of the Neuse and at **Newport News**, with fever making inroads on constitutions worn by a laborious siege. August found them at **Fredericksburg**, near which city they were for a month on picket duty.

But **Washington** was menaced, and August 31st saw the **Eighth**, with the Ninth Army Corps, on line of march for the Capital, from which city they moved September 8 to join McClellan's army in pursuit of Lee, arriving at **Frederick** just in time to see Jackson's cavalry driven out of its streets.

On the 14th was won the furious and bloody fight of **South Mountain**, where the **Eighth** was under fire, but held in reserve, with the bullets cutting the branches of the trees overhead.

At noon on the 15th of September the Ninth Corps took up the march from **South Mountain to Sharpsburg**, and morning found Harland's Brigade near **Antietam Creek**, where they remained all day within range of the rebel batteries on the heights beyond. At dark the brigade moved to position on the extreme Union left, and lay all night in line of battle. The Union line stretched for four miles along the Antietam, the enemy holding a position on the west side of the stream, protecting Sharpsburg, the bridges and the fords. General Burnside was in command of the Ninth Corps, which formed the left wing, Brigadier-General Rodman, of the Third Division, and Colonel Harland, of the Second Brigade; the **Eighth**, **Eleventh** and **Sixteenth Connecticut**, and the Fourth Rhode Island. At sunrise a ball from a rebel battery crashed through the **Eighth**, killing three men, and frightfully wounding four. The **Connecticut Brigade** was early in the day advanced on the left to support a battery near the creek, and came again under a sharp fire.

But how shall tongue recount the stubborn fighting all throughout the day, the awful carnage all along the line, as four times the field was lost and won? How shall we picture the desperate conflicts in the cornfield and in the "bloody lane," or tell how Burnside held the hill, or the **Eleventh** stormed the bridge, or Harland's Brigade forded the stream in the face of furious cannonading and raking musket fire?

At four o'clock Rodman's division was ordered forward. At the command from Colonel Harland the **Eighth** on the brigade right started, the **Eleventh** had not come up, the **Sixteenth** and the Fourth Rhode Island were delayed by some confusion of orders, but the **Eighth**, under Colonel Appleman, now on the extreme Union left, charged steadily up the hill, and as they reached the crest the rebel troops were but a few yards in front.

Halting and firing as they can, the **Eighth** pass on until alone they gain the crest of the hill, with three batteries turned upon them and a storm of shot and shell sweeping through the ranks. The color guard falls! Another siezes the standard, he too falls! A third! A fourth! and with him the standard goes down. But Private Charles H. Walker, of Company D, siezes the staff and waves the riddled banner in the very face of the foe. The officers stand like targets. Colonel Appleman falls! . Nine others are wounded, staggering, dying. Men fall by scores, as thick and fast pours the leaden hail. Major Ward rallies the thinning ranks, and looks for reinforcements. "We must fall back." And down the hill, in stern, unwilling column, march a hundred men where four times that number charged bravely up the slope. In the words of

Chaplain Morris:

"No regiment of the Ninth Corps has advanced so far, or held out so long, or retired in formation so good. By their stubborn fight they have saved many others from death or capture, and by their orderly retreat they saved themselves."

And here, on this spot, marking the advanced position of the regiment on that " bloodiest day that America ever saw," the **Eighth** has chosen its monumental site. Is it not indeed hallowed ground, its precincts baptised with the blood of one hundred and ninety-four men of the regiment here killed or wounded? In no battle of the war did Connecticut troops suffer so heavily. Harland's Brigade loss was six hundred and eighteen in killed and wounded, one of the heaviest brigade losses in the entire army. Here General Rodman fell, mortally wounded, in the charge which cost Connecticut so dear.

Night closed the contest, but Oh! the appalling scenes after the battle, the agonies of the wounded and the dying, the unspeakably mournful tasks of the surgeons and the survivors who all that night and the next day buried their dead. Near the point where they made their gallant charge, side by side, were laid the dead of the **Eighth**, with rude pine headboards marking the graves.

Continuing on duty with the Army of the Potomac, it was not until December that the **Eighth** saw fighting again, this time at **Fredericksburg. At Fort Huger, Walthall Junction, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Fort Darling, Petersburg and Fort Harrison, the Eighth** was engaged with more or less loss.

At **Drury's Bluff** they were commended for special gallantry; at **Fort Harrison** the regiment suffered a loss of eight killed and sixty-five wounded. On the 3rd of April, 1865, they were with the advance of the Union army at **Richmond**. After the close of the war the **Eighth** did military duty for several months at **Lynchburg**, and was mustered out December 12th, 1865, after a service of four years and two months, a longer time than was served by any Connecticut regiment, except the First Artillery and the Thirteenth Infantry.

Meager as has been the foregoing outline of a four years' record of heroic sacrifice, it calls for an answer to the question:

'For what cause did these men do battle? "A candid look at the question compels the answer: "They and all the loyal men who fought from 1861 to 1865 were battling for Union and liberty against disunion and treason." Those good people who counsel that the issues of the late war should be spoken of only in whispers, who say, apprehensively, 'the war is over, we are all brethren again, don't mention the sectional differences of 1861," are demeaning the services of every man who fought in the late war for the Union. If the men who left home and all that was dear to peril life at their country's call had no high motive, no inspiration that is worth the mention, where was the heroism? Take away the righteousness of a cause, and war is but stupendous butchery.

I tell you, comrades, in such a place as this we must speak of the issues at stake in that dreadful war, or our hearts would burst as we contemplate the fearful cost at which this Union was saved, the Union for which these our brothers fought and bled and starved and died. The Union threatened with dismemberment, assailed by those who had sworn to support and defend it ! The Union, not only of Lincoln and the Republic of 1861, but the Union of Washington and the men who fought in 1776, and cemented their rights of government in a ratification of the constitution of 1787. Washington himself, who presided over the convention which framed our national constitution, said : "In all our deliberations we kept steadily in view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American - the consolidation of our Union - in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, and, perhaps, our national existence." The Union, complete and indissoluble, was the first great principle of Washington's policy. In that immortal address at the close of his Presidential service, the father of his country summed up his farewell to his countrymen in these words:

"It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity ; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discount-nancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Shade of Washington, son of Virginia, noblest type of Southern chivalry! Didst thou foresee that it would be a Virginian, one allied to thine own house, one nurtured and educated by the nation, who would turn traitor to his oath of fealty, and lead an army to destroy the structure thou didst rear, and dying, bequeath to this Republic?

The Union, the legacy of Washington and the fathers to succeeding generations, the Union which had stood before the world for seventy years as the home of peace, of prosperity, of constitutional liberty; whose emblem, the stars and stripes, was hailed as the banner of the free in every clime; it was to preserve this from dismemberment, to snatch its banner from disgrace at home and from obloquy among the nations, it was for this that two millions of loyal men periled life in that four years' struggle, it was for this that blood ran as rivers on this ghastly field in 1862.

And, thank God! the Union was preserved. To-day it stands, forty four stars studding its blue ensign, seventy millions of people within its borders, with a prosperity and a future opening before it such as the world has never seen.

Standing on the verge of the twentieth century, we look back thirty-two years, and say of those who fell here, and on every bloody field of that long conflict," Theirs was a glorious death,

and for a glorious cause, and its meaning grows more luminous with the lapse of years. We were too near them to fully understand. They who fell never knew that Time, the great transmuter, would make heroes of them all. We saw their imperfections, we knew them as 7nen, future generations will know them as martyrs whose blood was the seed of a reunited nation.

"So take them, Heroes of the songful Past !
Open your ranks, let every shining troop
Its phantom banners droop,
To hail Earth's noblest martyrs and her last.
Take them, O Fatherland,
Who dying, conquered in thy name:
And, with a grateful hand.
Inscribe their deeds who took away thy blame.
Give, for their grandest all, thine insufficient fame !
Take them, O God, our brave.
The glad fulfillers of Thy dread decree;
Who grasped the sword for Peace, and smote to save.
And dying here for Freedom, died for Thee."

And now, comrades in arms, tried friends in peace, we who came from this field in our young manhood, scathed, it may be, proud to carry through life an empty sleeve, a shattered breast, a halting step, an aching wound as our offering, where the supreme sacrifice was not required; we who, on other fields, carried the musket or unsheathed the sword; we who languished in prison pen or noxious swamp ; now, a handful, representing the two hundred survivors of the two thousand men who fought under the banner of the Eighth, we have come again. All things are changed; these hills give back no echo of the battle's din ; no rushing charge tramples the grassy fields; no gory tide flows down the quiet stream. The graves are leveled, their rough headboards gone.

In yonder cemetery, watched by a nation's care, sleep those of our comrades who were left upon the field. Along the Carolina coast and on Virginian hills lie many more, while mouldering with kindred dust in the cemeteries of our own state, or in lonely graves "by mount and stream and sea" the scattered remnant rest. For some the hand of affection has raised a memorial stone, and the names of many are graven on the soldier's monuments in the old home towns. Some lie in nameless graves, and of some the only record is the sad word "missing."

But here is a monument for all. The State of Connecticut commissions us to-day to dedicate to the memory of every soldier of her **Eighth Volunteer Infantry** this monument, that henceforth none who served in that organization shall fail of a fitting memorial. Here, cut in enduring granite, is their record of valor; here the knapsack and the bayonet, symbols of the march and the intrepid charge.

O, comrades! Who, weary with the march and the onset, have heard the tattoo call, drawn the curtains of your tents and fallen asleep - to you, we who remain, in the name of our grateful commonwealth, dedicate this perpetual memorial. Be it ours to tend it, and ours to accept the legacy which you have left us - devotion

until death, to a Union saved and reunited.

Source: Souvenir of Excursion to Antietam—Regiments of CT Volunteers

